BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1841.** **New Series No. 11.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage. Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1841.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. Fine Lisbon Wine, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, at 9 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 25th January 1841.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.

LOST on the morning of the 21st Instant, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a valuable red haired English Greyhound Bitch. Whoever will bring the same to the Gazette Office shall receive the above reward.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. COACH-MAKERS, beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have received from Europe and have exposed for Sale the following Articles viz.

Large Size Patent Hides for Carriage and Buggy Splash Board.
Patent Enamelled Hides for Do. Hoods.
Colling's Patent Axles.
Mail Coach Do.
Grass Hupper Springs for Bullock Hackries with Loops.
Superior Morocco Skins.
Do. Roons.
Setts of stump joints per Hoods.
Oval and Round, Double Reflecting Lamps with Sockets.
Steel Plates per Springs of all sizes.
Best Europe body varnish.

A new Cab Phæton with Colling's Patent Axles and side Splashers, price Rupees 1,100.

A second Hand Europe Phæton with Mail Coach Axles, price Rs. 450.

Candy Wady Lane, No. 13, Girgaum.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GENTLEMEN indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* for Subscriptions or Advertisements up to the 31st of May 1840, but who have not yet paid their debts, are hereby requested to pay the same forthwith to ATMARAM KESSOWJEE, to whom the whole outstanding debts due and owing to the *Bombay Gazette*, up to the above date are sold and assigned over, and who is only competent to receive and grant discharges for them.

It is therefore requested that gentlemen, both here and in the interior, will pay their accounts without further delay.

All communications connected with the above to be addressed to the said ATMARAM KESSOWJEE, at his Office, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.—Bombay, 25th January 1841.

FOUND on the evening of the 21st Instant, between the hour of five and six o'clock, an English Pointer, whoever will accurately describe the Bitch, shall have her by paying for the Advertisement.

MAHABLESHWAR HILLS.

TO LET.—That large and commodious House called

THE MESS HOUSE.

Near the Church, Commanding one of the finest views of the Hills, and looking extensively over the Sea, it comprises one large room and 4 Bed rooms and is neatly furnished.

Plans with a List of Furniture &c. may be seen on application to

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 25th Jan. 1841.

SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmaker, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit very large STOCK of GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches jewelled in engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	£10	10	0
Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, with double backed engine turned, gold cases and gold dials, warranted.	12	12	0
Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted...	14	14	0

SIZE FOR GENTLEMAN.

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double backed gold cases, warranted.....	14	14	0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second and enamel dials, warranted	17	17	0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted..	21	0	0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 26th Instant, the above will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, Pieces of Colored Chintz, Pieces of Long Cloth, Ginghams, Pieces of Blue Cotton Cloth, Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs, Pieces of Superfine Woolen Cloths damaged. An Invoice of Buggy Whips, Household furniture, Sundries, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(Unless previously disposed of.)

A high caste Bay Arab Horse of fine figure and accustomed to Parade, the property of an Officer, who has proceeded to Sea. A double bodied Phæton in good order, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 25th January 1841.

FOR SALE.

A General Officer's Tent, Bengal built, in good order..... Rs. 400

A large sized double poled Tent in good order, Bengal built, with Routie and Privy Tent..... " 450

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE above have received a few Copies of the admired Portrait of the *R. W. James Barnes* K. H. just published at Calcutta and dedicated to the Freemason of India.

Price per Copy Rs. 8.

Bombay, 25th January 1841.

FOR SALE.

A SHIGRAM with Patent Axles.	Rs.	750
A Buggy Horse and Harness ..	,,	650
A Buggy with Patent Axles.	,,	350
A Light Shigram Horse and Harness	,,	700
A High caste Grey Arab Horse rising 5 years old, would answer for a Lady..	,,	550

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..... per Hhd.	Rs.	300	
Ditto (Brown)..... do.	,,	250	
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases..... per dozen	,,	15	
Ditto (Golden) do. do. do.	,,	16	
Ditto (Pale) do. do. do.	,,	18	
Madeira do. do. do.	,,	18	
Port in 6 doz. Cases do. do.	,,	14	
Claret in 3 doz. do. do. do.	,,	20	
Hermitage (Red and White) do.	,,	18	
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases..... do.	,,	18	
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz. do.	,,	25	
Rudesheim (1834) do. do. do.	,,	30	
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	,,	36	
Orinto do. do.	,,	15	

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.

Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

A SALE OF SADDLERY AND HARDWARE.

WILL take place at the Rooms of the above on Wednesday the 27th Instant, at the usual hour, consisting of Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Hussar Bridles, Saddle Cloths, Martingales, Cavalry Saddles and Bridles, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Spare Reins, Head Stall Reins, Various Spare Articles, Cavisons complete, Buggy and Carriage Whips, Carriage Lamps &c. &c. Hardware consisting of Japanned Trays of Sizes, Shaving cases, Panakins, Foot and Leg Baths, Spice Boxes, Cullanders, Chocolate Pots, Tea Kettles, Paper Boxes, Filterers, Digestors, Coffee Mills, Counter Weighing Machines, Pistol Flasks, Patent Wire, Dish Covers and Safes, Fencing Masks, Pompei Jugs, a German Silver Tea Pot, &c. &c.

Likewise without reserve about 700 yards of printed Carpeting, particularly adapted for Tents, Rooms, &c. of a variety of neat patterns, will be sold in convenient lots for purchasers, Table Covers, Blue Paper, Cases of China Paper, Portuguese, Paper, Umbrellas, Boxes of Indigo and Soap.

At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering after which to close an account a Quantity of Carbonells' Claret, Paullac Medoc, Chatean Margeaux. La Rose, Leoville Ditto, Newton's London Bottled Sherry &c. &c.

ON Commission, some Prime Hams just imported, Annas 6 per lb.

FOR SALE.—A strong powerful Shigram Grey Arab Horse, warranted quiet, 8 years old, and 15 Hands high. Price Rs. 180.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully so licited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of			4	Whole Tickets.	
1 do.	of		2	do.	do.
2 do.	of one	each	2	do.	do.
4 do.	of ½	each	2	do.	do.
8 do.	of ¼	each	2	do.	do.
32 do.	of ⅛	each	2	do.	do.
64 do.	of 1-16	each	4	do.	do.
128 do.	of 1-32	each	4	do.	do.
512 do.	of 1-64	each	8	do.	do.

752 Prizes — 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Anckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND Co.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projectors.*
Trustee.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as posible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. *

The Sportsman

MADRAS SPRING MEETING—1841.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Subscription of 500 Rupees each, P. P. with 500 from the Fund, for Maiden Arabs 1¾ miles Heats, carrying 8st. 7lbs. winners on the day of starting to put up 5lbs. closed on the 1st September—4 *Subscribers.*

Mr. Taylor's. BK. A. H. *Hazard*.. Crimson Body White Sleeves. 1—1
Mr. Fox's.. ..G. A. H. *St. George* Cerulean. 2—3
Mr. Hallett's.. B. A. H. *Toddles*...Crimson White Sleeves. 3—2
Mr. Smollett's.. Black.. dr.

Time—3*m.* 33*s.* 3*m.* 40*s.*

2D RACE.—The Union Cup, value Rs. 1,500, by a Subscription of Rs. 50 each—free for all Horses, two miles—Weight for age. English Horses to carry two stone, Cape, Country bred, and New South Wales Horses, 7lbs. extra.—Winners of a previous year to put up 3lbs. and of two or more seasons 7lbs. additional. Entrance 15 Gold Mohurs, 5 forfeit, if declared to the Secretary the day before the Race. To close and name on the 15th December, 1840.

Mr. Fox's...B. A. H. *Pathfinder*..... I
Mr. Thornhill's B. E. G. *Darfour*... ..... *Owner.* 2
Mr. Hallett's. B. A. H. *Vestige* (late the *Doctor*). 3
Mr. Taylor's.....
Nine paid forfeit.

Time—3*m.* 58*s.*

The Englishman coming in three or four lengths a head, in a canter.

3D RACE.—The Little Welter of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for Arabs that never won before the 1st day of the Madras Meeting of 1841, one mile and a half 10st. 10lbs. each—Gentlemen Riders. The winners of the Great Welter to carry 7lbs. extra—To close and name to the Secretary by 12 o'Clock the day before the Race.

Mr. Fox's...G. A. H. *True Blue*.. *Mr. Woodgate.* 2
Mr. Hallett's. B. A. H. *Mark*..... 3
Mr. Thornhill's. G. A. H. *Hawk Hurst*.. I
Mr. Smollett's.. G. A. H. *Cynic*..... Did not start.

Time—3*m.* 13*s.*

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs R. C.—8 7.

Mr. Fox's.....*Lancet*.....*C. Price*..... I
Mr. Hallett's.... *Boots* (late *Cottager*) *G. Smith.* 2

Time—3*m.* 2*s.*

Athenæum, Jan. 14.

THIRD DAY, *Saturday* 16*th January*:

1ST RACE.—A Subscription Purse of Rupees 350 each, P. P. with Rupees 350 from the Fund, for Maiden Arab Horses. Heats 1½ miles, 8st. 10lbs. winners once to carry 5lbs. twice or oftener 10lbs. extra.

Closed on the 1st September—4 *Subscribers.*

Mr. Smollett's.... B. K. A. H. *Caliban*,..... 3 3
Mr. Hamlett's,... B. K. A. H. *Hazard*,..... 2 2
Mr. Thornhill's.....G. A. H. *Hawk Hurst*, 4 dr.
Mr. Fox's..... G. A. H. *Glengour*, &c. Price ill

Time.. 1 ,, 1—2 ,, —3 ,, 3 2d Heat 3—3

Both Heats won easy.

2D RACE.—The Ladies Purse of 50 Gold Mohurs, added to a Subscription of 10 Gold Mohurs, H. F. for all Arab Horses—weight for Inches—Heats 2 miles, fourteen hands to carry 8st. winners once to put up 3lbs. and twice or oftener 5lb. extra.—To close and name on the 15th December, 1840.

Mr. Smollett's.....G. A. H. *Cynic*.. G. Smith 1—1
Mr. Taylor's.....G. A. H. *The Thug*..... 4—4
Mr. Fox's..... G. A. H. *True Blue*..... 5—5
Mr. Hallett's.....B. A. H. *Mark*..... 2—3
Mr. Bunce's.....G. A. H. *Deception*..... 3—2
Time—1— 2 ,, 3—3 ,, 9—4 ,, 9
1 ,, 1—2 ,, 7—3 ,, 7—4 ,, 11

3D RACE.—Hack Stakes for all Horses 3 Gold Mohurs each, with 15 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, Heats ¾ mile, 11st. Gentlemen Riders. The winner to be sold for 400 Rupees if demanded within *a quarter* of an hour after the Race.
Mr. Haylett's.....C. C. B. M..... *Phantom*.....dis.
Mr. Bunce's..... C. A. H..... *Light Bob*...4—3
Mr. Fane's.....B.C. B. M..... *Poll Maggots*3—4
Mr. Owen's.....W. A. H. ..... *Galaxy*.....1—1
Mr. Woodgate's... B. A. H.... ...*Longwaist*...2—2
Mr. Phillips'.....B. A. H..... *Unknown*..... dis.
Time 1 ,, 33 1 ,, 36
Spectator, January 16.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Purchases have been effected at easier rates this week, and the Proprietors of old. Cotton appear to be more anxious to clear off their Stocks. The demand has been lessened in some degree by the difficulty in procuring Tonnage The transactions reported to us are.

250	Bales Broach	at Rs.	110
40	do. Dhollera	,,	98
350	,, do.	,,	97
850	Candies Compta	,,	97¼
450	,, do.	,,	97
300	,, do.	,,	95
200	,, Barsee	,,	99
50	,, Rajapore	,,	92
200	Cdys. Broach (old) at Rs. 110 at 112		
200	Do. Oomrawutty (old at	,, 102½	

OPIUM.—There has not been much real Business done in this Article, and the nominal prices have now declined to Rs. 715 at Rs. 725 per Chest. The Sir Herbert Compton & Mary Gordon Clippers are both expected to sail in the course of a few days and will carry about 2000 Chests. And the stock as follows.

Balance of last years importation.. Chests	6,607
Imported from the 25th May to the 19th instant..... ,,	10,179½
	17,156½
Exported for the same period..... ,,	10,877
Remaining..... Chests	6,579½

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE,

COFFEE MOCHA.—200 Bags have been beught at Rs. 44 per Cwt. garbled.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL. 100 Candies are reported to have been sold at Rs. 132.

CHINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

SILK.—The large arrivals from China have materially effected the Market, and parcels of Nankeen Silk are offering on low terms.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Operations to some extent have taken place, but at low prices, and the market is by no means active.

The sales reported are.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Grey Sheetings....	250	pieces 36 in. by 68 yds...per piece	13	14	0
Grey Longcloths ...	100	,, in by 38 yds..... ,,	7	6	0
	100	,, ... ,,	7	6	0
	700	,, ... ,,	6	8	0
	1000	,, 45 in ,,	7	0	0
Bleached Longcloths	500	,, 36 in. by 60 yds..... ,,	8	10	0
	100	,, 30 in. by 40 yds..... ,,	7	12	0
	50	,, ... ,,	7	11	0
	100	,, ... ,,	7	10	0
	500	,, ... ,,	8	0	0
	50	,, ... ,,	7	0	0
	120	,, ... ,,	6	10	0
	100	,, ... ,,	6	2	0
Grey Madapollams....	900	Pieces 40 in. by 24 yds per piece	3	10	0
	1100	,, ... ,,	5	7	0
	3000	,, ... ,,	3	6	0
	2000	,, 38 in. ,,	2	15	0
Bleached..... Madapollams.	1241	,, 32 in. by 24 yds..... ,,	3	0	0
	800	,, ... ,,	3	2	0
Grey Jacconets...	450	,, ... ,,	2	8	0
	2000	,, ... ,,	2	6	0
	1000	,, ... ,,	2	4	0
	600	,, ... ,,	2	3	0
Lappets.....	200	,, Spotted ,,	2	2	0
	400	,, Do.... ,,	2	4	0
	6000	,, Assorted ,,	2	2	0
	400	,, Tape Coloured. ,,	2	1	0
Zebras.....	250	,, Blue and orange. ,,	0	0	0
Turkey red prints.	100	,, small set ,,	16	0	0
Grey Longcloths.....	300	Pieces 45 Inch. per piece	7	2	0
	200	,, 40 do.. ,,	6	6	0
Turkey red Twills..	250	,, 60 do.. ,,	7	2	0
Zebra Dresses.....	300	,, ... ,, ...	1	12	0
	100	,, ... ,,	3	4	0

COTTON YARN.—The following are the sales.

9,000 lbs. Nos.	18, 20, and 22 at	6 at 6½	annas	per lb.
16,400 ,, ,,	39 ..	8	,,	
17,700 ,, ,,	40	8¾	,,	
13,600 ,, ,,	50 and 52..	9¼ at 9½	,,	
13,800 ,, ,,	60 and 68...	10	,,	
3,400 ,, ,,	68 and 70...	10½ at 10½	,,	
1,400 ,,	78 and 82..	11	,,	
1600 ,, ...	900	12½	,,	

METALS.—150 Tons Bar Iron have sold at Rs. 40 per Candy.

COCHINEAL.—Of fine quality has been sold to the extent of 2000 lbs. at Rs. 2¾ per lb, and the Market is excessively dull under the pressure of heavy arrivals.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money has been rather scarce in the Bazaar and the rate of Interest on Loan, and of Discount is higher.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Some 4 per Cent Paper 1835 | 36 has been sold at 3 Discount, but the demand is very languid.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—The Govt. Sale on the 20th Instant of 5 Lacs of Bills at 30 days sight averaged Rs 99. 11 As, or 5 annas Discount.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The rate for Bills at short sights has a tendency to decline, but for long dated Bills, of which the principal portion consis of those offering on the Market, are difficult of negotiation at higher rates. Bills on the Lords of the Treasury at 30 days sight have been sold at 1s | 11 7/8d per Rupee.

FREIGHTS.

From the scarcity of Tonnage immediately available, were rather higher until to-day when the recent arrivals appear to have had an effect on the market.

To London the rate is £3 17 6 at £4.
To Liverpool do £4 0 0 at £4 4 1s.
To The Clyde do £3 15 0.
To China nominally Rs. 21 per Candy.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By *order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21. Ship Bombay Castle, D. Baxter, Master, from China 3d October, Manilla 24th November, and Singapore 7th December. *Passengers*—Sir Harry Darell, Bt., Sir Wm. MacGregor Bt., Captain and Mrs. Parry, D. Kennedy, Esq., W. N. Merrett Esq., and 1 female native servant.

Do. 22. Ship Thomas Coutts, R. E. Warner, Master, from London 2d Sept. *Passengers*—Revd. and Mrs. Morrison, Revd. and Mrs. Menge, Captain and Mrs. Cooper, H. M. 40th; Ensign Montgomery 13th; Ensign Hunter 17th; Ensign Horey 40th; Lieut. Ponsonby 22d N. I., Mrs. Strover, Miss Ranclaud, Mr. and Mrs. Fallon, Ensigns Hodgson, Grime, Groupe, Webster, Weston, Sewell, Boyce, Brasnell, Madden, Brodie, Brown and Batty, Mr. Hoey, and 3 servants.

Do. 23. Barque Futtell Barree, Abdulla Gool Mahomed Nacoda, from Malacca 40 days on her passage. *Passenger*—1 Arab.

Do. Do. H. Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Comg. from Persian Gulf 6th January. *Passenger*—Lt. Ford I.N. and one seaman.

SAILED—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Auckland.
Palinurus.	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Hopkinson.	Charles Grant.
Sovereign.	Mary Ann.
Ophelia and Ann	Tweed.
Parsee	Hugh Walker.
Ingleborough.	Shakespeare.
Onyx.	Dauntless.
Memnon.	Ramsay.
Sycee.	Thomas Coutts.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	St George.
Pittamber Savoy.	Nurbudda.
Caroline.	Hamoody.
Colonel Newal.	Ratler.
Essavie.	Lady Clarke.
Maria.	Singapore Packet.
Ruby.	Samdany.
Fanny.	Corsair.
Hydroose.	Soobrow.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Mary Gordon.
Alexander Robertson	Hindostan.
Ru parell.	Bombay Castle.

FRENCH.

LaAdele.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig (War) Cassador Africano.

ARAB.

Harsingar.
Futtay Mumbaruck.
Lodease.
Hamonshaw.
Futtell Barree.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez..	1st Feb.
Lady Clarke...	Skinner&Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
St. George...	Dirom Carter & Co.. ..	London ..	Dispatch.
Parsee.....	Grey & Co..	Liverpool.	In Jan.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter & Co	Colombo..	Dispatch.
Thomas Coutts	B & A. Hormuzjee....		
Onyx.....	Foster & Co.		
Ingleborough..	Eglinton Maclean & Co.		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowjee & Co		
Sycee.....	H. & Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch
Shakespeare...	Skinner &Co		
Hugh Walker.	Do.....		
Ramsay.....	Do.....		
Tweed	.....		
William.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..		
Mary Anne.	M. Burn & Co..	London ..	15th Feb
Dauntless.. ..	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor.	
Colonel Newall	.....	Do.	Dispatch.
Candahar.. ..	M. Burn & Co	China.....	1st Feb.
Hopkinson....	Dirom Carter & Co... .	Calcutta..	Immd.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	China.....	Immd.
Ophelia & Anne	Foster & Co.	.....	
Adele.....	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	Immd.
Singapore Packet..... ,,	F. Limjee	Singapoor.	Dispatch.
Mary Gordon..	Eduljee Framjee & Co...	China.....	1st Feb.
Sovereign.. ..	.....		
Hindoostan....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna..	.....	London ..	5th August.
Idi.....	.....	Do.. ..	25th May
Europe..... ..	.....	Do.. ..	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner&Co	Do.. .	4th Sept.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do.. ..	18th Sept.
Donna Pas ua.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Do.. ..	19th Nov.
Lion.....	Foster & Co.	Do	Ditto.
Halifax Packet	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	27th Nov
Buckinghamshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. .	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Grafton..	.....	Shields ..	9th Nov.
North Pole...	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	
Emery.....	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave..... ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Do.. ..	18th Sept.
Urania..	J. S. King..	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Gondolier	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate....	.....	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Reliance.....	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	7th Oct.
Lancaster ..	....	Do.. ..	5th Oct.
Ruthschild. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	29th Oct.
William Miles..	.....	Do	24th Nov.
William Gillies.	.....	Do.. ..	2d Nov.
Chieftain.....	McG. Brownrigg & Co	Do.. ..	9th Oct.
Ospray..	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon.. ..	.....	Do.. .	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay....	.....	Do.. ..	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign.. ..	....	D	28th Nov.
Caledonia.. ..	McG Brownrigg & co.	Do.. ..	
Hero of Malown	DiromCarter & co ..	Do.. ..	
Wm. Sharples..	.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere	W & T. Edmond &Co.	Do.. ..	
Lintin.....	H. & Cardwell	Do.. ..	
St. Lawrence..	....	Do.. ..	
Crown..	....	Do	
Caledonia	.....	Do.. ..	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol & co.....	Clyde . ..	In Sept.
Hope.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
Emerald Isle..	W. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	
Bucephalus....	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	
Ellora.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll.....	.....	Greenock..	19th Nov.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Llanelly ..	21st Nov.
Minerva.... .	.....	Llanelly ..	10th July.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	26th Sept.
Maitou..	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N S. Wales	
Duke of Bronte	....	.....	5th Nov.
Lady East....	Foster & co.	.....	10th Nov.
Alex. Baring..	.....	.....	25th Nov.
Ann.....	.....	.....	23d Dec,
Louisa..	.....	.....	14th Dec.
Inglis	.....	.....	30th Jan.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Bordeaux	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China ..	
John..... ..	W. Nicol&co.	Do.. ..	
C. Cowajee..	.....	Do.. ..	
Simplicia..	.....	Do.. ..	
Drongan.....	T. Jefferies& co.....	Aden.. ..	10th Nov.
Jehangeer.. ..	Ditto.. ..	Singapore	25th Dec.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21st. Capt. G. Dennis, H. M. 6th Regt. from Poonah.
do. do. Capt. K. Erskine, P. A. Horse from Seroor.
do. 22d. Capt. J. Ginnes, M. Army. from Belgaum.
do. do. Vety. Surgeon Wm. J. Roey, from London.
do, do. Ensign T. B. Webster, Infantry from London.
do. do. Ensign Charles E. Brasnell, Infantry from London.
do. do. Lieut. W. B. Ponsonby, 22d Regt. from London.
do. do. Ensign Henry Weston, from London.
do. do. Ensign Brodie, Infantry from London.
do. do. Ensign M. J. Battye, 21st Regt. N. I. from London.
do. do. Lieut. F. Jackson, 24th Regt. from Poonah.
do. 22d. Ensign H. Sewell, Infantry from England.
do. do. Ensign C. C. Hodgson, Infantry from England.
do. 23d. Captain Goodfellow, Engrs. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24th. Capt. A. P. LeMessurier, 2d European Regt. to Poonah.

To Correspondents.

We have received an Amatory Sonnet from "S," and would recommend him to put the same in an envelope and send it to the fair Lady herself. It may probably find more favor with her than us.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, January 25, 1841.

ARRIVED January 22, Ship *Bombay Castle*, D. Baxter, Master, from China 3rd October, Manilla 24th November and Singapoor 7th December—*Passengers*: Sir Harry Darrell, Bart, Sir William MacGregor, Bart, Captain and Mrs. Parry, D. Kennedy, Esq. W. R. Merritt, Esq., 1 Female Native Servant; Do. Ship *Thomas Coutts*, R. E. Warner, Master, from London 2nd September— *Passengers*: Revd. and Mrs. Morrison, Revd. and Mrs. Menge, Captain and Mrs. Cooper, H. M. 40th Regt. Ensign Montgomery, H. M. 13th Regt. Ensign Hunter, H. M. 17th Regt. Ensign Horey, H. M. 40th Regt. Lieut. Ponsonby, 22nd N. I. Mrs. Strover, Miss Ranclaud, Mr. and Mrs. Fallon, Ensigns Hodgson, Grime, Groupe, Webster, Weston, Sewell, Boyce, Brasnell, Madden, Brodie, Brown and Batty; Mr. Hoey and 3 Servants; Do. 23, *Futtell Barree*, Abdulla Gool Mahomed, Nacuda, from Malacca 48 days on her passage; Do. H. C. Schooner *Royal Tiger*, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Commanding, from Persian Gulf 6th January—*Passengers*: Lieut. Todd, Indian Navy and 1 Seaman.

TO-MORROW is the day appointed for the Public Meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of drawing up a congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the birth of an Heir to the British Throne. In getting up the address to the Sheriff only Twenty nine names appeared, which is only to be attributed to the haste in which the requisition was drawn up, for as the address will doubtless be transmitted by the next Overland Packet we have little time to lose in preparing the Document. But no matter who applied for such a meeting as long as there is to be one, and we have little doubt that it will be numerously attended and unanimous in its expressions of loyalty and good will. In an hereditary Monarchy it is a blessing to have secured a succession, while the unpularity of His Majesty of Hanover had any fatal accident occurred to Mother and Child, might have thrown our Empire into a state of convulsion and political danger. We have had few more appropriate occasions for rejoicing, and although Bombay is proverbially dull, we trust to see plenty of cheerful faces and hear many eloquent speeches at the Meeting to-morrow.

FROM the account published in the *Times* of last Wednesday of the detention of the Mails through Egypt by Mr. Waghorn, we see much to blame in that gentleman's proceedings or his Agent's if they are correctly stated by the *Times* and his correspondent "One of the Passengers," but we cannot in any way find out what Messrs. Hill and Raven have done to merit the censures of the *Times*, nor why they should be designated hot-headed fools, and aspirations be offered for their deportation from Egypt, and a taste of the bastinado as a parting souvenir. The facts appear to have been these, Mr. Waghorn's agent went to the Pacha and stated that he had the Mails in his possession and carried off the guard appointed by the Pacha for their protection across the Desert, and when the Mails did arrive under the charge of Mr. Hill there was no guard for them and a delay took place. Now in what way are Messrs. Hill and Raven answerable for this delay. Blame there is and the proper party should bear it, but why poor Hill and Raven who have done their best are to be beaten and transported we leave to the justice of the public to determine. We fear however that there is some foundation for a complaint of injudicious rivalry between the two parties. Each are too anxious, whereas if they would concert matters with coolness and judgement, the comfort of parties trusting to their agency for passage through Egypt would be materially increased. There is room enough for both of them, and we believe sincerely that both are active and zealous, we have heard complaints of the arrangements of both at different times, but it must be recollected that the best laid plans are sometimes defeated, and individual cases of failure must be weighed against the general conduct of the parties. We are of opinion that both Agents have been of the greatest use in Egypt and to the Overland communication, and so far from desiring their absence from thence, we wish them all manner of prosperity, a feeling which we believe is participated in by many who have trusted to their agency in passing through the Land of Egypt.

WE have received via Calcutta, Papers to the 13th of January. The *Englishman* announces the death of the Ameer Noor Mahomed Khan the elder of the Ameers of Scinde, this we believe to be premature. The Ameer is very sick and there is no hope of his recovery, but no authentic intelligence appears to have been received of his decease The *Hurkaru* gives a letter from Goruckpore, whichstates that the Nepal Government are said to be afraid of their own soldiery whom they cannot pay nor disband. From this we may observe what chance there is of an invasion in that quarter. The good people of Calcutta are on the look out for the Overland Mail from hence, and we have no doubt will be forward in their demonstrations of joy on receiving the news of the birth of the Princess Royal. We have made a few extracts, but there is very little to interest the general reader.

WE are at length enabled to announce that Nusseer Khan has at last positively delivered himself up. He surrendered to Lieutenant Wallace and was expected at Shikarpore, where Major General Brooks's force then was on the 11th of January. It is also stated in Camp that the Major General has received instructions from the Earl of Auckland to go through the pass and relieve General Nott. We may now congratulate ourselves upon the surrender of the head and front of the offending party. Without a leader of influence and with no legitimate cause for War, the Tribes will probably succumb, but the settlement of so many refractory and turbulent Mountaineers will require not only great political sagacity, but the demonstration of a strong force to second all our demands. We sincerely trust that our Forces will not be withdrawn from Scinde until its final pacification. The Authorities have had one lesson already, had the force under Sir Thomas Willshire remained in Scinde after the fall of Khelat, this second Campaign with all the loss of valuable life and the enormous expence of the present Armaments would have been avoided. We are fairly committed in Scinde, and we must stay there, that the acquisition will be for a time expensive and unprofitable there can be little doubt, but we must not confine our views of policy to the present day. We have now the Trade and Navigation of the mighty Indus at our command, and the whole Commerce of Scinde, the Punjaub, Affghanistan, Bokhara, and the States of Central Asia, should be calculated on as holding forth ultimate benefits to counterbalance all the outlay that has been incurred, and all the blood and treasure which has been lavished. Our Political position too in the North West stands on a proud pre-eminence. Russia foiled in her Diplomacy has recoiled within her own frontier, and sensible of the difference of meeting a first rate European power on the steppes of Asia to encountering the Nomade Tribes of those wilds, has negotiated with the Khan of Khiva, after a vain attempt to coerce him, while English influence has procured what the Russian Bayonet could not enforce, and the liberated Russian Captives who have groaned for years in hopeless slavery under savage masters, have experienced the power of the British name in the Desert, and been restored to their Families and friends by the mediation of an Officer employed by the Government of British India. This is indeed a subject for congratulation, as it exhibits our Native Country in an attitude which her children may well be proud of, as the deliverer of the oppressed and the liberator from the Captive's Chain. The Negro has long had her protection, but it was reserved to our own day to set free the European brother, and even of that Nation whose acts in that particular quarter of the world have been most hostile, intriguing and suspicious. To return to the subject of Scinde we are inclined to think that the Authorities are aware that there are some difficult tasks yet to be performed. Troops are still embarking and a portion of that useful and valuable Corps the Poona Irregular Horse has just sailed for Kurrachee, and we should imagine that no Troops can be better suited to keep the new Districts quiet than a body of men so constituted mounted and armed. On all occasions when they have been employed they have maintained their character for valour and good conduct, and in the event of more Cavalry being required we should think a few more rissalahs of such men would do infinite service in the Scindian Hills. The local Levies which have been made there have not we understand behaved well, nor in a newly conquered Country can any better conduct be looked for from them. The people from our own Provinces should be employed at first, and hereafter when our power and resources are more felt in the Country the local Corps might be formed. In the event of Major General Brookes relieving General Nott we suppose it will be permanently, and in that case there may be some grounds for the reports that have been circulated at divers times, that the Bombay Troops would occupy the country as far as Candahar. Should this be the case, the Bombay Army must

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

be augmented and we have been informed that instructions have been received from Home for the formation of Two Light Infantry Corps and a Corps of Rifles, the latter to be formed immediately from the light Companies of several Regiments, while one of the Corps of Light Cavalry is to be changed to Lancers. We long ago advocated the arming of our Cavalry with spears, (a sort of hog spear the best) and think that if all our Regiments of Horse were armed with them they would be found more efficient for general service. We have been told indeed that while in Affghanistan the men of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry learned the Lance Exercise from H. M. 16th and that they are very expert in the use of the weapon. Should this be the case that Corps may probably be distinguished by the selection and become the 1st Bombay Lancers. We shall look with anxiety for further News from the Camp, and what effect the surrender of Nusseer Khan has had on the Tribes. When our last News came away the Force expected to move in a few days and in the direction of the Pass, the Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell was with the force and his Assistant Captain Brown, of Kahun fame, negotiating with his old Antagonists the Murrees. The Bolan Pass is open and no opposition is expected to the advance of the Army.

Since writing the above we have received the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 14th of January which contains a letter from Dadur of the 14th November announcing the *Capture* of Nusseer Khan and his Mother and a fight between the Beloochees and the Right Wing of H. M. 40th Regiment and the 38th Bengal Native Infantry in which 5 or 600 of the Enemy were killed. This is passing strange, as our correspondent says nothing of any fight. A day or two however must set us right and in the mean time fight or no fight, the main fact of Nusseer Khan being in our hands is substantiated.

We perceive by the *Madras United Service Gazette* of the 15th of January, that Captain Mackenzie's plan for an Infantry Retiring Fund is established, and we give the Circular below, the rates of monthly Subscription are for a Major Rs. 122, Captain 25, Lieutenant 8, and Ensign 2½. This surely cannot be objected to, the position given to the first in rank being so near promotion while the inferior grades must subscribe for years before they reap the benefit. This is the first of a series of Retiring Funds which has been proposed and ever brought to completion. Our Madras Friends begin on the issue of pay in March!!! Now this is business, and we congratulate the officers of that Army on their decesion and public spirit. Their funds will purchase out 8 Lieutenant Colonels Annually, which will give every Corps a line step every seven years, exclusive of casualities. In a smaller Army like that of Bombay how much might be achieved? We put it to the Officers of this Presidency to examine the Madras Scheme with attention, and if its results are satisfactory to establish such a Fund for the Bombay Army. Every officer is calling out about slow promotion and hard times. Now then there is an opportunity of bettering the chance of promotion and increase of Pay, and we again call upon our own officers not to be indifferent to their own interests but to go and do likewise.

CIRCULAR.

To Officers of the Madras Infantry.

The committee of the Infantry Retiring Fund, having before them the sentiments of their Brother Officers who have voted on the subject of a Fund, beg to announce, that the Majority in favor of its establishment, is sufficiently preponderating to justify their conclusion, that "A scheme and details for a Retiring Fund, founded on the opinions and wishes of the Majority" should be prepared by them; and it appearing that a large Majority is in favor of the adoption of *Captain Mackenzie's* plan, with such modifications as may be deemed requisite; they have much pleasure in intimating, that *an Infantry Retiring Fund*, on that plan, *is established*. Their early attention will be given to, the consideration and formation of details, to secure the regularity of payments, and the permanent stability of the institution. Pending their preparation, which will in no way interfere with the scheme or scale of payments, and which will be communicated as soon as matured, the Committee deem it advisable that Subscriptions on the *average* scale, as per margin, * laid down in paragraph 11 of the plan, be commenced, on the issue of Pay in March 1841, i. e, in arrears for February. and that *for the present* the mode of collection suggested in paragraph 15, † be followed.

* Majors...	Rupees	122
Captains...	,,	25
Lieutenants.	,,	8
Ensigns.....	,,	2½

† Para. 15—A Committee of 3 Officers will be required in each Regiment whose duty it will be to collect and remit monthly to the Agents, the amount of all subscriptions payable by the Officers of the Regiment *present in India* excepting those on Staff employ, who will be required to remit their Subscriptions direct to the Agents.

The Committee in making this announcement, beg to congratulate their Brother Officers on the unprecedented and successful result which has crowned the present discussion of this important subject, now happily set at rest.

The Committee would request the particular attention of Lieutenant Colonels to paragraph 16, 19, and 20, of the plan.

B. R. HITCHINS, Lieut. Col.
T. B. FORSTER, Major.
ROBERT THORPE, Captain.
GEO. G. MACKENZIE, Captain.
EDWARD SNOW, Bt. Captain.
J. J. LOSH, Bt. Captain.
} *Members of Commission.*

MADRAS, 14*th January* 1841.

As the fate of the *Golconda* has justly excited much alarm we hasten to republish the following article from the *Madras Athenæum* of the 14th of January. We can only fervently hope that she may yet be safe, but we have very great fears on the subject. The troops on board are part of the 38th Madras N. I. with 13 Officers commanded by Colonel Craigie.

"Since our last issue, we have learned on good authority, that a communication has been received at Madras from Bombay, stating, that the writer had received a letter from a relative on board the *Golconda*. Connecting this fact with what is mentioned in the following extract from the Calcutta *Courier* for the 2d instant, which, it will be seen, quotes a letter from Chusan dated the 14th November (two days later than any previously-given intelligence from that island) we think it probable that the *Golconda* may yet be safe.

We have just got information from *Chusan*, dated November 14th, brought by the *William Wilson*, with Lieutenant Blackhall and invalids of the 49th Regiment. The sickness was unabated, and many dying daily. The letter adds—"I heard last night the *Golconda* is close at hand." We hope sincerely this may be true."

A letter from "AN OFFENDED NOSE" reached us, but as he is a *little too plain*, we take the liberty of borrowing the subject. The state of the dead walls about the Fort is disgraceful, and in fact the streets generally require more of the attention of the Scavengerand his assistants. Near all the great public offices where numerous Purvoes &c. are employed, some places should be provided for what our friend's Nose states, and truly so to be "nuisances," he says "*minor*" but we rather think if he elevated them to the rank of Major, it would not be inappropriate. No such are provided and as a matter of public decency, we would call on the authorities to order their speedy erection.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

GEOLOGICAL DESIDERATA.—BY LIEUT. T. J. NEWBOLD, 23RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

1.—Observations on the direction of mountainous elevation throughout India, with reference to Elie de Beaumont's theory of the determination of the epoch of their *soulevement*.

2.—Connected and extended observations on the dip and direction of the stratified rocks, from the plains to the bases of uplifted abnormal masses. These observations should be continued on every side of the bases, and carried on in connexion with similar observations on the dip and direction of the joints and cleavage of rocks. The petrographical character of the rocks in all cases should be carefully noted. Little attention has hitherto been paid to these important subjects by Indian geologists.

3.—Observations tending to elucidate the causes and conditions of the modifications of structure and morphic changes, remarkable in even continuous, and apparently homogeneous masses of both normal and abnormal rocks; and especially obvious near their line of contact with rocks of a different mineral character.

4.—Similar observations on basaltic dykes, and the rocks they pass through; noting the various amount of disturbance and alteration, with reference to the magnitude of the dyke It will not escape the attention of observers that the basalt itself has been in some measure reciprocally acted upon by the rocks it penetrates. For instance—the basalt passing through the clay-state of the eastern ranges of the Ceded Districts, which is frequently converted into flinty slate or becomes crystalline and hornblendic, acquires a distinctly slaty structure, and so much modified in mineral character as scarcely to be distinguished from the altered clay-slate in its vicinity. In thin veins and near the edges of large dykes the basalt becomes compact; but towards the centre, where more slowly cooled, it is almost invariably of a crystalline, and sometimes of a porphyritic structure. Where basaltic dykes abound a general tendency to crystalline and metallic development will be remarked; as well, perhaps, as an increase in the deposition of saline and calcareous matter,—the subcarbonate, muriate, and sulphate of soda. Those extensive depositions of nodular, tufaceous, travertine-like, and friable carbonate of lime,—the well known *kunkar* of India,—appear to have their origin from springs rising up from nearly vertical fissures in the subjacent roks, which are invariably more numerous in the vicinity of great basaltic dykes, and have been caused, possibly, by the same disruptive forces that opened a vent to the basaltic matter with which many of the greater cracks are filled. A series of extensive observations incline me to the opinion that this basalt, and not granite, as generally thought by Indian geologists, is the lowest rock found in peninsular India, and that its development has a much greater influence over the direction and altitude of mountain chains than the usually supposed granite; which, though frequently observed with the uplifted schists resting on its shoulders, will, where opportunities of examination occur, be found to be merely an intermediate rock between the basalt and the normal rocks it underlies. It must not be forgotten in making comparative observations on the direction of the basaltic dykes, and on that of the mountain chain near which they occur, that we are most frequently doing so on branches merely from the main dyke, which diverge from it at various angles with its course, while the main dyke is often concealed from view by the masses of rock it has uplifted. It is in the deep transverse valleys and clifts through ranges, and in low situations near their termination, in wells and other artificial or natural sections, that we are most likely to discover the true direction of the main dyke. To the *soulevement* of some of these branches may be attributed those low ranges of hills, called spurs, that often diverge at right angles from the direction of the principal chain.

5.—The calcareous deposits I have alluded to in No. 4, may be divided into two classes—ancient and modern. The latter, is still supposed to be in process of formation. Observations tending to show the various rates of progressive accumulation of the latter, and the rational of its deposition under various conditions, would be instructive.

6.—Chemical analysis of the water in the springs and rivers of India during the dry and rainy seasons. From a careful examination of the latter an approximative idea might be obtained of the nature and quantity of calcareous and other matter, annually added from the land to the waters and bed of the ocean.

7.—There are large plateaus of sandstone on the summits of some of the ranges in the Ceded Districts, covered with ripple marks,—the general direction of which, and the slope of the country, show that the current of water that flowed over these beds anterior to their consolidation, must have had a south-easterly direction. I cannot call to mind that ripple marks have yet been noticed on the sandstone formations of India; but it is highly probable they do exist; and it would be desirable to search for them and note their direction, bearing in mind that the course of the great diluvial stream that flowed over these sands and clays, would be at right angles to the general direction of the ripple lines.

8.—From certain appearances near Nellore, Madras, Mavellipuram, and the present mouth of the Cauvery; it is certain that the sea in these particular localities on the Coromandel coast has advanced on and submerged considerable tracts of land; and two cities, according to tradition (at Mavellipuram and the ancient embouchure of the Cauvery), are now covered by the waves. The sea appears to be receding, or, more correctly speaking, the land appears to be rising in these particular localities. It is probable that, as on the Swedish coast, certain parts of the Coromandel coast, instead of participating in the progressive elevation of the land, suffer a lowering of level; while other portions remain stationary. I have observed similar indications of the sea having covered various parts of the Malabar, or western coast, to a considerable distance inland, in the existence of a former bed of the ocean a few feet under the present surface of the ground, as we find it at Madras. The present town of Bararoor, north of Mangalore, and supposed by Rennell and Robertson to have been the Barace of ancient geographers, and which is now situated two or three miles from the mouth of the river, is traditionally said to have been situated close to the sea-shore, and its port frequented by large ships from all quarters of the globe; extensive tracts of marine sand and pelagic remains, a considerable distance inland, and the discovery of the hull of an antique vessel of considerable dimensions, and of a construction not known to the natives, buried in the earth, several miles inland near Cannanore, corroborate this tradition. Some of the Brahmins do not hesitate to assert that the whole of the coast was raised up from the bed of the ocean for their exclusive use.

Nothing but small native craft can now ascend the river to Bararoor, and its trade in consequence has been greatly diminished. The ancient town and fort of Calicut is said to have stood on a bank, now submerged by the sea, a little to the south of the present site. It would be desirable to mark and register the rocks now, as those on the shores of the Baltic have been done, at various places along both coasts, in order that the respective limits of these supposed undulatory movements may be traced satisfactorily at some future period.

9.—Observations on the terrestrial and marine deposits now accumulating at the estuaries of large rivers and back waters, particularly in those of the Malabar coast, both as regards the way in which the accumulation takes place, the degree of mixture and relative proportion of the marine and terrestrial deposits, and the quantity annually deposited. Observations on the causes affecting alterations and shifting of the mouths of rivers would also be interesting.

10.—Investigations into the nature of the beautiful dendritic appearances observed between the layers of the laminar limestones and clayslates of India, and those in the interior of moss stones, mocha stones and agates, usually attributed to metallic infiltration. A specimen of the Talicota limestone from the Rastia's territory exhibited appearances so strongly characteristic of the vegetable kingdom, as to induce me to send it to Dr. Wight, who kindly examined it, and stated his opinion of its being a species of fucus.

11.—Accounts of the geology of India, south of Madras to Cape Comorin.

12.—Boring experiments through the limestone and sandstone formations of Cuddapah and Kurnool, and through the carboniferous strata in the laterite near Quilon and Cannanore, discovered in 1832 by Colonel Cullen, also through a similar formation at Baypoor near Calicut, and through the strata in favourable situations between these localities, which should be carefully examined for a continuation of the carboniferous bed or basin.

13.—A description of the geognostic position of the fossiliferous strata between Torioor and Womaloor, near Tattan about 10 miles south of the Pachamalley hills, with specimens.

14.—Do. of the magnesite formations of Yedichicolum, and other localities in the valley of the Cauvery.

15.—Do. of the corundum mines, in the same localities, principally at Veralimodos, near Sholesigamany, Cocarambady, in the Permutty taluk; also near Namcul. Mr. Fischer of Salem, informed me that he discovered a fine ruby imbedded in the corundum at Viralimodos, which was valued at forty pagodas. A description of these localities was expected from the able pen of the late lamented Dr. Benza, and it is to be hoped will be published by his executors, if not in print already.

16.—On a recent visit to the beryl mine of Pattaley, in the Kanghyum taluk, near Coimbatoor I was informed by the natives that the beryl is also dug at a place called Vauiambady, at the northern base of the Neilgherries, farther information on this subject is desirable, as I cannot hear of this gem existing any where in Southern India except in these localities. It may assist the observer in his search, to recollect that its matrix, both in Siberia and at Pattaley or Poddioor, is the cleavelandite.

17.—A description and specimens of a sulphuriferous soil, stated by the natives to occur in the Wodiapolliam jungle, south of Wolandoorpett, Southern Arcot, covering an extent of low swampy ground. Mr. Fischer, to whom specimens were sent, informed me that the sulphur is seen on the surface after rains in a yellowish crystaline form. He also kindly furnished me with a small quantity of the earth, which is friable and of a brown colour. The Wodiapolliam jungle he describes to be part of a jungly belt that extends, east and west, across the peninsula.

18.—The trating of the sandstone and fossiliferous beds of Pondicherry, southward of the Gingee river. From the circumstance of specimens having been brought me by the natives. I think that former, and possibly the latter with which it is associated, extends into the Verdachelum taluk of South Arcot, in a S. W. direction.

19.—A description of the extent, accompanied by a suite of specimens, of a bed of shell limestone, which I found between Hyderabad, and the city of Beder. The bed may be a continuation of a similar one discovered by my friend Lieut. Wyndham, at Koolkunda and Digaye, between Muktul and Gulberga. I regret that severe illness prevented my examining the strata as minutely as I wished, and from procuring more satisfactory specimens than those I sent the Society, which are utterly insufficient for the purpose of classification. In both situations the shell limestone occurred at the southern edge of the great overlying trap formation of the Deccan, and considerably indurated; often passing into chert.

20.—An account of the rocks and deposits in the locality near Hingli, in which the fossils lately discovered there occur. It is stated to have been found in the common dark coloured soil, but most probably has been transported there from some fossiliferous bed in the vicinity.

21.—Description of the magnesite bed in the vicinity of Hoonsoor, in Mysore.

22.—Farther observations on the laterite overlying the basalt, amygdaloid and wacké of the grest trap formation of the Deccan.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, JANUARY 13

The report of the Military Commission, on the Nufoosk affair is unique; to us it appears strange that a Committee of Junior Officers should sit down to judge their late Commander in Chief, even though in our mind their sentence be a most righteous one as far as he is concerned; but having heard much of the gross inefficiency of the Bombay Commissariat during the war, of our troops and cattle being half starved to feed them, of one of our Brigades being left behind that their's might be enabled to move at our expence; having heard that their authorities at Bombay did their best that they should not have one efficient Battery in the field, by sending Guns, Carriages, and ammunition along the coast in separate vessels, might not the Bombay Government have been made partners in the censure passed on Lord Keane, unless indeed that the General is at home, the Governor on his Guddee.

During the war there seems to have been a strange jumbling up of duties: Politicals set to feed the troops and catch cattle, Commissariat Agents to do the Political, while in like manner we have a Political Aide-de-camp and an Aide de-camp Political during the Cabul Campaign; but what must have been the state of things at Sukkur if, as appears from the report, General Wilshire, Brigadier Stevenson, and Major Forbes concocted and effected the occupation of Kahun and the other posts, which said occupations seem to us to have been the falsest moves of the many false ones of the war; what business, in the name of wonder, had we at Kahun? and why provoke the Murrees and drive them to desperation? Occupying their strong hold, with a small body of troops could not restrain them from their predatory habits; and indeed might, and most likely, did stir them up against us; what we wanted was a free passage for our troops along the Dadur and Quetta road to Candahar, and if it was considered necessary to effect that object, posts should have been established in the Bolan Pass and elsewhere, on points approaching it; for with a reduced force and scanty supplies our energies were the more urgently required to be applied on the line of our communications, and had there been a cordial co-operation between the Military and Political Authorities, matters would doubtless have been otherwise arranged.

The court very properly condemn those who sent 1200 Camels and 600 Bullocks under such an escort, through such a country; but we believe that one of the members was present with the Grand Army when it passed through the Bolan, at which time the Artillery Train dragging out its line to seldom less than three miles, was escorted by a wing of the 37th Bengal Native Infantry, a company of another Regiment and a few Irregular Horse, through a pass not an inch of which was known, abounding in defiles, in towering precipices and deep ravines, from which an unseen enemy might often have crushed the whole train. The Nufoosk clique were then only going on as their superiors had done before them, and as Indian Armies generally go, blind folded, trusting to Providence, our *Ikbal* and the enemy's pusillanimity.

Lieut. Postans should decidedly have accompanied the Detachment at least so it appears to us *now*, but supposing he had gone, would matters have turned out differently? He is said to been an able Officer, but as a Political, what could he do more than he is reported to have done, warned the Commander against the person who was misleading him and stating *what he thought* was a sufficient escort; as before noticed he had good precedent for such opinion, but we deem it unfair that he should be taxed on the matter at all and his opinion having been given only demi-officially appears to shew that it was as a private favor and accommodation, a mere matter of opinion, in short rather than as a point of duty that he said 400 Infantry and 200 Horse would be sufficient, and *we* are of *opinion* that the *opinion* of the Court bears him out and that with different handling, the escort would have forced its way; indeed the Committee say so, and that the two flank Companies that were *repulsed* when making an attack in front, could have easily turned the same position, but we have Captain Brown's evidence (if what appeared in the papers some weeks ago was true) that even this taking the bull by the horns, did answer, only that we did not know it and that the Murrees were running away while we were retiring. If we mistake not, Major Clibborn was told both by Brown and Postans that there was water and he had also "accurate surveys of three routes from Phoolajee and Lheeree to Kahun," why then blame the Political absentee, who, if present, could not have, unless by private persuasion, prevented Major C's plan of attack "which was most injudicious."

We are far from inclined to press on an unfortunate man; and give the Court credit for dealing with him gently. but one point of the question, as ugly a feature indeed as any in the days of misfortunes, seems to have been untouched; the loss of the convoy and massacre of the followers during the retreat that night; we have read all that has appeared on the subject and could never account for the why it occurred; the way the horses were lost seemed bad enough, but so far as we have seen there was no reason for the after catastrophe.

The evidence taken before the Committee should be published, it is due to those who have been censured, as well as to the Bombay Army whose honor, we sincerely rejoice to hear, "remains untarnished."

After writing the above, we perceive from the Bombay papers, who deserve credit for their strenuous defence of Major Clibborn, that enquiry is likely to be made as to the way in which the report reached the *Courier* in which paper it first appeared, and that there is some probability, of the court being ordered to reconsider their opinions.

Brigadier Shelton and his force arrived at Puneelah on the 25th ultimo and were in daily expectation of meeting the Royal prisoner and his escort.

DELHI.—All who can get away, are off to the Races at Meerut, and the station is much thinned. We hear that *our* Cricketers are to play a match with those of Meerut on the 24th or 25th instant; and we suppose our absent friends will, at any rate, furnish us with an account of their doings, we trust they will have good sport.

MEERUT.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor reached Mr. Commissioner Fraser's house, on the evening of the 6th Instant, where a guard of honor awaited him; on the 7th H. M.'s Lancers entertained their distinguished visitor at their Mess, whence His Excellency adjourned with a large party to Mr. Commissioner Fraser's Ball and Supper, where waltzing was kept up till early in the morning. On the 8th H. M.'s 9th Regiment entertained Mr. Robertson at their Mess, where he was received by a Regimental Guard of honour. His Excellency retired at near ten o'Clock and left for Saharunpore on the morning of the 9th, under a salute of 17 guns. His Excellency's affable manners and disinclination to give trouble in receiving the compliments due to his official rank, were much remarked His Excellency also, during his short stay, sat in Committee to arrange the suppression of Dacoity in Cantonments. His Honor returns to the Races, when it is hoped he will make a longer stay; Balls, Dinners, &c. in fact, gaiety in its varied forms is the order of the day. Among other hospitable mansions which are thrown open, those of Dr. Playfair, General Simpson and Col. Richmond are to be noticed. H. M.'s 16th have issued invitation to the Station for the 14th to meet General Elphinstone on his departure for Affghanistan.

There is one great drawback to the Meerut gaieties, that is the wretched state of the roads. Excepting the main road & those which branch off to the doors of Civilians, there is not a piece of road which is not only disgraceful, but in many places even dangerous.

The destination of the two Light Infantry Regiments is still uncertain. It is anticipated, Sir E. K. Willams will reach Meerut the latter end of the month. Captain Anderson, of the 64th N. I. has been chosen by Genl. Elphinstone as his Persian Interpreter, for which appointment many learned Thebans have been applicants.

KURNAUL.—The Buffs, in the full belief that they are to remain at this station, have purchased the Mess Bungalow of the 44th; and both Officers and men have settled themselves in Bungalows, &c.; but it is now stated on good authority, indeed it is said to have passed council, that the European Regiments, now in Cabul, will, on their return to Hindostan, be stationed at Kurnaul and the Buffs be sent to Cawnpore. As the period of return to England is not very distant it can easily be imagined how heavy and vexatious all the now unnecessary expence will fall upon Officers.

AGRA UKHBAR, JAN. 14.

A letter from Dadur of the 14th Nov. announces the capture of Nusseer Khan. It is thus described by our Correspondent:—The Right Wing of H. M's. 40th and 38th B. N. I. after an arduous march arrived at Khelat; there our troops found that the young Khan with his anxious mother, seeing that the city was already in our possession, had immediately doubled back to Dadur. Hence these two Regiments were obliged to retrace their steps, and on arriving here, found the young Khan completely blown, but being in better wind ran into him sharp, and after an obstinate resistance, took him prisoner. On our side there were a few men wounded and no officer hurt, but the enemy did not escape so well, some 5 or 600 of the rascals bit the dust. I am glad to be able to add several of the Chiefs are killed, and a few taken prisoners, amongst the latter is the one eyed monster, Nusseer Khan and his mother, who seeing that all was lost, threw themselves on the mercy of their gallant conquerors. Although allowed to go at large, the young Khan is under surveillance. He is a great friend of the sporting gents, and points out the best shikar in the neighbourhood.

We refered in our last to a report which we at the same time stated to be very improbable, that Dost Mahomed had escaped. So far from this we learn, that he is himself as anxious as any of his war-worn escort to reach the British Territory and bid a farewell to Cabool and the Punjaub. He is described as very fond of the society of the Officers of his escort, with whom he is on the most friendly terms of intercourse, and by whom he is shewn every attention and respect. He plays the game of Chess better than that of war, and has as yet found none able to vanquish him, though there is an Officer in the Camp who is considered a first class player. The place assigned him on the line of march is between the European Regiment and the 48th Native Infantry with an immediate escort of forty Local Horse, but he generally goes in advance, as he complains that riding in the rear of a Foot Regiment spoils the pace of his horses, of which among others, he has two very superior Arabs. He rides in a Huzzar saddle with the appointment of an Affghan Cavalry Officer. The party will reach Ferozepore, it is expected, by the beginning of next month, but whither the prisoner will then proceed is not known. He himself speaks of the hills, as a place he would like.

We learn on good authority that the two squadrons of the 2nd Cavalry,—the Cavalry again says our impatient reader!—whose misconduct has become the theme of such universal comment, are positively to be tried on their arrival at Kurnaul. We have ourselve

never entertained a doubt that the most rigid investigation would be instituted of the late disgraceful affair in which they so lost themselves; but as most of our Correspondents who have discussed this painful subject, have either expressed or implied an opinion, that, if possible, enquiry regarding it would be slurred over, the receipt of an assurance, (coming as it does, from a source upon which we can place our reliance,) is, we repeat, especially welcome. Whether their misconduct had its origin in cowardice, religious feeling (!) or simple unmitigated treachery, is a matter of but secondary interest and importance. It has been well said, that the tenure by which we held in subugation our vast empire in India, is the prestige of success and nothing else; and that a very short series of defeats, therefore, as the one in question, would effectually lead to a succession of defeats, it is essential to our very safety, that an example of no ordinary severity be made of those who first evinced a failing away from their duty to us, that if imitated, would have an inevitable tendency to produce disasterous results. One of our Correspondents lately dwelt upon the point, that the troopers of the gallant 2nd Cavalry, may have been induced to mutiny before the enemy, by a recollection that a sepoy of that Regiment was shot by order of Lord Keane; a proposition to which we can by no means subscribe, though we go all the way with him in the opinion that that affair demanded, and does still demand, most rigid examination. That the dastards of the 2nd Cavalry will allege, as a *dernière ressource*, that their flight was caused by their indignant remembrance of the murder, of the trooper;—by the straightness, length, breadth thickness, or what not, of their swords (the best workman does not always need the best tools,) or by any cause other than that of cowardice, is abundantly probable. If the native be seldom at a loss, even under ordinary inducement to invention, for a plausible excuse, he is not likely to lack one under circumstances such as those of the disgraced squadrons, even if none of those pleas that have in print been so lavishly provided by their apologists, should by any chance have been conveyed to the native officers, or the men who have just now such pressing occasion to employ them. But nobody, not immediately and directly interested in the result of the impending trials to an extent that must induce partiality, will believe that these men would have acted as they did through the influence of religious conscientiousness, or the agency of a spirit of revenge. Had they, so many as were Mussulmans, gone over to the enemy, we could have seen that motives originating in the identity of their creed, had led them to identify their fortune also, with that of the gallant Dost. And the correctness of our opinion would, in that event, have been proved by the very important fact, that the Hindoos would, at the same juncture, have remained true to us—and to themselves. Again, had the murderer of their comrade been still in command of the army, still there, to be covered—be it assumed—with disgrace and infamy in their steal; and, had they stood, even though with sheathed swords, dogged and dauntless, to be mowed down (like our Europeans in well known and oft quoted cases,) by the fire or the sword of the enemy, had they thus stood, thus suffered, we should have known that they had taken a terrible revenge, and that they were self sacrificed—but we should also have known that they were men! No! no! men never yet have fled—fled bodily—to be cut down by fifties and hundreds, so long as they had even straight swords to wield, and brave hearts to nerve stout hands. That sort of self-sacrifice, is reserved for sheep, for "imbelles cervi," and for

"Trembling cowards who forsake their leaders."

There is no doubt that public confidence is reluctantly but unavoidably withdrawn from the Regular Native Cavarly. This fact cannot be concealed, and the worst of it is, that confidence is withdrawn on solid grounds.

Such being the fact, we confess, we see no escape from the condition of advocating with another of our Correspondents, who signs himself "One of them," "that that arm of the Service, and the fruitless expence of maintaining it, be got rid of at once, and that half the number of European Cavalry be employed in their stead."

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 11.

A Meeting of the Indigo Planter's Association was held this day—about twenty members attended. It had been proposed to abolish the Association because of the little support it had received in regard to the formation of District Committees, and the establishment of the Provident Fund. Mr. Lamb, however, suggested that it should be continued for a further term, as the experiment had not been fully tried. The motion was carried nem. con. Mr. Richardson of the house of Gisborne and Co. was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

This will be rather a busy day in Calcutta. All the Schools re-open to the infinite relief of a host of parents, who have had the house turned upside down for the last fortnight, and the equally great distress of a numerous collection of the youth of both sexes for whom plum cakes and mince pies have greater charms than slates and grammars. At 11 o'clock, the Indigo Planter's Association is to meet. At the same hour, Hickey, Bailey and Co. hold a large Indigo sale. In the afternoon the Landholder's Society meets:—in the evening the Calcutta Bible Association assembles. Then there is the Race Ordinary, the examination of the Armenian Philathropic Academy, and some other minor matters claiming attention.

In stating the case of Connyloll Tagore and the Insurance Office, we do not appear, from ignorance of *all* the facts of the case, to have fairly stated the position and proceedings of the latter body. It seems that previous to the Policy becoming payable by Mr. Mackenzie's demise, *several* claimants caused notices to be served on the Secretaries that they had liens upon the policy; and as, under such circumstances, the Secretaries were *not* legally bound to pay the actual holder, and being unable to decide which of the parties had the better title, and wishing to protect themselves from the various actions with which they were threatened, they have been advised to file a bill of interpleader, and pay the amount of the policy (50,000 Rs.) into the Supreme Court, thus leaving the different claimants to make out their title to the satisfaction of the Court.

A letter from the Nepal Frontier (Camp Seegowlee) says—

'All around us appears perfectly tranquil and peaceable, and hundreds of the villagers of the district crowd with cloths, vegetables, grain &c. of all kinds to the market on the left of the encampment, which is held twice a week. The climate is thoroughly Bengal, dense fogs of a morning that seldom clear away before 9, the dew at night tremendous, and a fire at dinner time particularly comfortable. In the shooting line, at first there were a good number of birds in the vicinity, but the daily rattling they get, from eight or ten Batteries that are constantly blazing at them, has made them 'few and far between.' Black partridge and quail are the principal shikar. Clouds are hanging about, so we may expect a shower or two, and not before it is wanted; we may then get a sight of the noble range of mountains in our front, which from the density of the atmosphere, we have been entotyeble to look at.'

From that portion of the Ccurt's letter on the local Major General subject, which the Government have published in orders, it appears we were quite right in our conjecture that the amelioration now sanctioned was really the consequence of the appeal made from the Council Chamber in support of the interests of the Company's army; for certain *minutes* are referred to by the Court as being concurred in by the Horse Guards, and as there is no room for doubting what the tenor of those minutes was, the army may perceive the source of an amendment which practically saves its officers, in time of active service, from the most grating kind of supersession that could possibly be inflicted. But the *root* of the evil still remains in the soil, and therefore we urge the most vigorous despatch in regard to the Supersession Memorial, and entreat of corps and individuals to make no delay in the transmission of their signatures—of which we may here make a general acknowledgment of the receipt of a good number already. The Memorial should be before Government, if possible, in time for the February's homeward mail.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 12.

A meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association was held yesterday morning, at the office of the Secretary. There were present Messrs. Oman, senior, Dubus, J. Lamb, Imlach, Richards, Gilson Rowe, L. Abadie, Kenneth Mackenzie, LePlaine, H. French, R. C. Bell, A. Dunlop, R. J. Campbell, T. Brae, J. W. Payter, Cropley, Hunter, R. Watson, J. Curtis Colin Campbell, and J. Scott.

The Secretary opened the business by laying the accounts before the meeting, which were passed. They exhibited a balance on the right side of upwards of 5,000 rupees. The number of members or subscribers to the Association was reported to be 240. The Secretary then stated that as only Jessore, aided by the contiguous districts, had organized an effective Committee, and as the proposition for establishing a provident fund had not met with general support, the General Committee were disposed to recommend the abolition of the Association. This was met by a Resolution, proposed by Mr. Dunlop, and seconded by Mr. Lamb, to the following effect:—

That the establisment of the Association being not only well calculated to promote the common interests of the Indigo Planters themselves, but also the amelioration of the condition of the great body of agriculturalists in general it is deemed highly expedient that a further time should be allowed, and every exertion made to secure the co-operation of the Mofussil members by the formation of District Committees, or even of individual correspondents.

This resolution being carried nem. con., the meeting proceeded, after duly thanking the officers of the present year, to elect the office bearers for the next. Mr. Richards, of the firm of Gisborn and Co., was selected as Chairman, and Messrs. Colin Campbell, R. J. R. Campbell, J. W. Cragg, T. P. Morrell, A. G. Glass, Prosunocomar Tagore, and John Allan, as Committee men. Mr. Dunlop then proposed, seconded by Mr. Lamb, that in order to create a fund for the relief of distressed planters or their families after their decease, all Planters should pay one rupee per chest of indigo, and Assistants 2½ per cent. upon their salaries, and that Merchants and Agents should be invited to contribute. The resolution, after being put to the vote and carried, was followed by a suggestion from Mr. Richards, that rules be drawn up for the management and distribution, of any sums received under the previous resolution, and that Messrs. Brae, Dunlop, Lamb, Imlach, Oman, Cropley, and French be nominated a Committee to prepare such rules. This was unanimously agreed to. It was then resolved, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the formation of District Committees, that it was expedient to authorise the Secretary to correspond with individuals. Mr. R. J. R Campbell, supported by the meeting, proposed to remunerate the service of Mr. Limond by presenting him with 1000 rupees from the fund, and 150 rupees per mensem until the circumstances of the Association improved. But Mr. Limond positively declined to receive any remuneration, and would only continue his services as secretary conditionally that they were to be considered gratuitous. After a little more business of slight importance, it was resolved *nem. dis.* that the association should hold its annual dinner on Saturday next, the 16th instant, and that a committee should be appointed to carry it into effect. The meeting then broke up.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Medical Retiring Fund was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The members present were Drs. J. Duncan, (chairman,) A. Garden, F. Corbyn, R. Foley, H. S. Mercer, Geo. Angus, C. Maxwell, H. H. Spry, A. Wood, T. Smith and J. Mouat. The Secretary read the report of the proceedings of the quarter ending yesterday. It commenced by announcing the admission of Assistant Surgeons Murray, Js. Morrice, and C. B. Handyside. On the question as to the rate of subscription that should be charged Mr. Superintending Surgeon Tweedie during the period of his furlough, it was stated that the votes were equally divided, and that the question was necessarily re-submitted. In circulating it the second time, the Committee of the Fund brought to the notice of the subscribers that no provision is made in the rules as to the rate at which Members of the Medical Board or Superintending Surgeons are to be charged their subscriptions while on furlough. They therefore had recommended a new rate commensurate with the advanced rate of furlough pay now drawn by them. The report went on to state that applications had been received for annuities from Drs. Sawers, Ludlow, G. Baillie, E. Clarkson, W. S. Charters and A. Simson, leaving six annuities still available,—and concluded by giving the particulars of a new arraugement that had been made with Messrs. Cockerell and Co., for remitting the amount of the annuities payable in England.

The report having been read and adopted, the meeting proceeded to re-elect Drs J. Grant, Walter Raleigh, and George Angus, as members of the Committee, which, being done, Dr. Foley rose and brought forward his proposition for memorializing the Government to withhold promotion to the office of Superintending Surgeon or member of the Medical Board from non-subscribers to the Fund. The suggestion was opposed by Drs. Garden, Wood and Angus, and not being seconded fell to the ground. It was contended by the last named gentlemen that it was not becoming in the subscribers to dictate to the Government, as to who it should, or should not, promote, nor was it fair to the service to interfere with their just claims, merely because they did not consider it prudent or necessary to join the Fund. Dr. Foley brought forward some other propositions, but as they had not been previously submitted to the committee as required by the Regulations of the Fund, they were not entertained.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 13.

Letters from Ghazeepoor mention that the second European Regiment had received its colors from Major General Cock who inspected the corps on the 7th instant, and was highly pleased with its appearance and drill. The General was to leave for Benares on the 9th instant.

The Agricultural Society held a meeting this morning, at which Messrs. J. B. Ogilvy, C. S., and H. Borradaile, Law Commissioners, Lieutenant Lyons, Superintendant of Cachar, Mr. J. Donald, Indigo Planter, and Colonel Poole of Chunar were elected Members.

The office Bearers for the past year were re-elected.

Intelligence has reached Calcutta of the death of Meer Noor Mahomed, the elder of the three Scinde Ameers. In the present state of our relations with Scinde this event is of small importance. The character of the rulers can now no longer affect public tranquility nor interrupt the progress of commerce in the countries bordering the Indus. If the expedition to Affghanistan did nothing else it at least enabled us to establish a footing in Scinde with a sufficient force to maintain our position.

We understand that Captain Bowman, the Agent for Transports with the expedition to China, has made a report to Government regarding the hospitable treatment which the crew, &c. of the late transport *Indian Oak* experienced from the Natives of the Leochoo Islands. It is difficult perhaps for the Government to recognize the conduct of the people in a suitable matter, or to offer a reward without outraging their feelings, but it is quite in the power of Commanders of Vessels who may hereafter visit the islands or fall in with any of the Natives, to render them courtesy and kindness, and we sincerely trust they will lose no opportunity of doing so, such a course will ensure civility and hospitality to all who may hereafter be thrown amongst the islanders.

HURKARU, JANUARY 13.

The following is an extract of a letter from Goruckpore, dated 1st January 1841:—

"*Goruckpore, 1st January*, 1841.—Matters are yet at a stand still on this frontier. The Nepal Government are said, by the Native merchants here, to be afraid of their own soldiery, when they cannot pay up and disband, and whom they dare not incense by any cession of territory to defray the expense of a contingent force to replace them.

"General Cock left us a week ago for Ghazeepore, after receiving the two corps. The inspection of the 41st was interesting, from the novelty of their rifle company, who were finely used as skirmishers. It seems still doubtful whether this cantonment will be retained, or another stop selected. The past year was a very unhealthy one, but accounts from every part of the district concur in representing the sickness as general north of the Gogra. Probably the returns at head quarters of the average of sick during the last fifteen years, would be a better criterion than the mortality of any one season. No one, however, can ride through the streets of Gorukhpoor without seeing spleen, ague, and fever, written in the countenance of five out of six of the inhabitants of the eastern Muhullas; but what spot near this is free from the same objections?

"The 41st are still uncertain as to their ultimate destination. Reports were rife that two regiments, with a squadron of cavalry, and an increase of guns, would be permanently stationed here:—now it is said that one of the infantry corps will be at Azimgurh, a far better climate certainly. The only point that seems quite clear is that no body knows."

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, JANUARY 14.

We understand that either G. D. Drury or T. V. Stonhouse Esq. will succeed Mr. Cotton at the Board of Revenue, on that gentleman's departure for England.

The Right Wing of H. M. 57th Regt. arrived at the Presidency yesterday morning.

BELLARY, *January* 9.—A detachment of Artillery under the command of Bt. Capt. Colbeck of the 4th N. I., consisting of 1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File, 8 Gun Lascars, 1 Chowdry and 17 Drivers, proceeded on route to Kurnool on the morning of the 6th to relieve the detachment at that station. The *two* years imprisonment awarded the ten Troopers of the 3d Regt. L. C., who were tried for mutinous and insubordinate conduct at Sholapoor in January 1839, having expired on the 8th instant, the Native Troops in Garrison were paraded on the morning of that day, to witness the discharge of the mutineers, with ignominy from the service. The prisoners, escorted by a Guard of the 4th N. I. under the command of a Native Officer, made their appearance on the parade ground at 6 o'clock where they had to await the arrival of the Garrison Commandant. On his joining the parade, they were conducted to the front of the right flank of the Cavalry, where they remained, facing towards the left of the line, with the band of that corps immediately in their rear, and the Native Officer's guard in rear of the band. The proceedings of their Court Martial were read to the Cavalry, after which, the word "march" was given, and the prisoners proceeded along the front of the line, followed by the band, which struck up that most laughable of all Military airs—the "*Rogue's March.*" When opposite the right of the Infantry, they halted while the proceedings of the Court Martial were being read to the 4th N. I., and then again proceeded; the drummers and fifers of that corps, drumming them down the front, and up the rear of their own Regiment, and the Cavalry band continuing the music to the right of the line. By some excellent piece of *mismanagement*, the discharge certificates of the prisoners were not prepared; and consequently, their claims on the service could not be adjusted. So that when, instead of being at once settled with, they were told they would get what was due to them in a few days, they addressed the Colonel and Acting Fort Adjutant in a very insolent and disrespectful manner. Indeed, throughout the whole proceeding, they evinced the most shameless indifference; and even when passing along the line, were laughing and talking loudly to each other. Yet it is to such men as these, that the application of the lash is considered unnecessary; whereas the European soldier is flogged, transported, or otherwise punished, if he commit himself, without having the same prospects of promotion as an inducement to good behaviour.

I regret to have to inform you of the decease of the Rev. Mr. Reid, London Missionary, at this station, at 3 o'clock yesterday (8th) morning.

Major General Woulfe proceeded at 5 o'clock yesterday evening on a tour of inspection and review.

PALAMCOTTAH, *January* 9.—The Lord Bishop, with all the missionaries, arrived here very early this morning. It is reported that his Lordship will remain for twelve or fourteen days. The weather is delightfully cool and pleasant and the troops are all very healthy. The Bridge is in course of erection.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JANUARY 15.

DISTURBANCE AT NEPANEE.—We learn that the Rifle and both Flank Companies of the 26th Native Infantry, two Brigades of Foot Artillery and a Detachment of H. M.'s 4th Foot with Camp Equipage &c., have been ordered to be held in readiness to take the Field at the shortest notice, in consequence of a disturbance at Nepanee, whither the Political Agent proceeded from Belgaum on the 6th Instant, in order to ascertain the precise state of affairs, and take measures for the restoration of order. A correspondent well acquainted with the politics of the Southern Mahratta country, in reference to this affair, writes as follows:—

"Nepanee is a small State to the South east of Colapore, which, a short time since, on the death of the *Sur Lushkur*, escheated to the British Government. This State is now in rebellion, and the promoter thereof, is the adopted son of the deceased *Putwurdhun* who considers himself the rightful heir to the *Jaghire*, the forfeiture whereof to Government, arose from the deceased *Jaghiredar* having attempted to impose a surreptitious child on the British Authorities, and we all know how very readily the Government grasps at any plea or opportunity to oust the ancient possessors of the soil, from their rights, so long as it can be managed with any shew of legality. In the present instance, the sin of the father has been most cruelly visited on the child, but I think that so severe a measure as dispossessing the legal heir of an ancient House of his succession, should not be sanctioned under so slight a pretext, for human nature is at all times liable to err; but if even the Government do consider it right and proper to take possession of the *Jaghire*, they should at least sanction a suitable maintenance to the family of the late Chief, as well as to his retainers, amongst whom are several Arab *Jemadars* of great influence in the country, who are now turned adrift and unprovided for, without any consideration for their claims, as old and faithful servants of the late Chief of Nepanee. Measures such as these are, I conceive, far from politic, as rendering the British Government distasteful to the people of the small Native States, who naturally feel attachment for the families of their Ancient Chiefs, and in their hearts resent any indignities that are thus put upon them; and the turning upon the world, unprovided for, a number of fierce merceuary soldiers who have no peaceful means of subsistence, is the surest way to foment disturbances which may possibly lead to bloodshed, and can never be put down without pecuniary loss to Government!"

BELGAUM:—"A grand Ball was given by the General on the 31st for the purpose of bidding adieu to the old, and welcoming in the New Year after a suitable manner. The Party was well attended, and kept up with admirable spirit till an early hour. On the evening of the 2d, the General, accompanied by his Staff, inclusive of the Deputy Judge Advocate General, proceeded under the usual salute, upon his annual tour of Inspection of the Troops at Sholapore, Kulludgee and Dharwar, though why the law Officer of the Division should be so trotted about the country, seems strange, unless the General is looking out for squalls and therefore keeps his legal adviser at hand in order to be duly provided against any emergency.

Captain Warden, the Bombay Commissary of Ordnance, arrived here on the 1st, but has not as yet taken charge of the Department, and it is said, that he does not mean to do so until his Conductors, arrive from Bombay. A Bombay Commissariat Conductor, Lawless, well known as an active Brother of Lodge No. 5. has arrived here and commenced Departmental duties. Major Vivian of the 18th commands the Garrison of Belgaum during the General's absence, and Captain Smith of the Kemendines, as Senior Regimental Staff Officer at present performs the Staff duties of the Garrison.

CEYLON.

HERALD, JANUARY 5.

THE intelligence brought by the Overland Mail regarding the recall of His Excellency the Governor is again contradicted by some persons. One thing is however quite certain: the Major General received an official despatch from the Horse Guards to the effect that Sir Colin Campbell has been appointed to the Government of Ceylon, and that on his arrival Sir Robert was to give up the command to him. The same letter mentioned that the worthy Major General would have another command suited to his rank.

OBSERVER, JANUARY 7.

Want of Shipping.

The want of shipping at present experienced at Colombo is quite unprecedented at this time of year, and the consequent inconvenience felt by Exporters now in the height of the Coffee Season may be easily imagined. Since the three ships that sailed on the 20th ultimo for London, and which did not take a very large quantity of Ceylon produce—some of them having Tennevilly Cotton—there has been only the Bark *Sumatra*—now loading at Galle—so that a very considerable amount of produce—especially Coffee—is accumulating in Colombo for want of tonnage. The next vessels that arrive will therefore command high freights.

"Recall" of the Governor.

We understand that so convinced was the Hon'ble Mrs. STEWART MACKENZIE of the immediate recall of the Governor, that she induced the owner of the *Persia* to postpone the sailing of that ship for a fortnight in order that she might return to Ceylon in the same cabins occupied by her on her late voyage home, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Anstruther would be in those opposite;—all of which, we are informed, is stated in a letter received here from Capt. Stephens.

A Bet.

We have heard the following bet spoken of: £5 that the Editor of the *Herald* did *not* receive a letter from London containing what he professes to give as an extract on the 31st ultimo from such a letter respecting the Governor's recall and Mrs. S. Mackenzie's interviews with Lord John Russell.

£10 that if a letter containing such an extract was received, the Editor knew that which he published as truth was not so.

EUROPE.

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT.

IT is comparatively easy to mystify the public in discoursing about distant communities, whose sentiments and relations, civil and domestic, differ widely from our own. But analogical expressions of these relations, drawn from the circumstances of contries with which we are more familiar, help to dispel the illusion. The *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday has (we suspect unwittingly) done us this good service with regard to the real meaning of the phrase "maintaining the independence of the Sultan." For the *Chronicle* says—

"It was, no doubt, a brilliant idea of M. Thiers, to reconcile the French pledge to preserve the independence of Turkey with the withdrawal from her of Egypt and Syria, that a powerful Prince-Vassal on the Red Sea was the grand panacea for securing the integrity of the empire of the Sultan. The time was when the King of France had a Prince-Vassal in the King of England, who possessed Guienne, Poietou, and other fair regions now constituting no small portion of the kingdom of Louis Phillippe. That Prince-Vassal, like Mehemet Ali, had a mind to keep his Suzerain in play; and Cressy and Agincourt were witness that if a kingdom is strengthened by battles with a vassal, the French Suzerain had quite enough of that sort of power. The French Kings, however, were somwhat like the Sultan—they were very anxious to get rid of a vassal who was able at times to beat them, and conceived themselves much stronger after being rid of the royal vassal."

The illustration is not very happily chosen. The King of England was not a mere "prince vassal": he was a foreign and independent sovereign, planning possessions with the territory of an independent and sovereign prince. The anomalous union of subject and sovereign in one person, rendered his retaining these possessions, in a turbulent and lawless age, incompatible with the security of the state. But the Kings of France had more than one "vassal who was able at times to beat them," and after depriving whom of the feudal power which enabled him to board his suzerain, they were emitted to "consider themselves much stronger." The cases of these vassals are exactly analagous to the case of MEHEMET ALI. By the admission of the *Chronicle*, therefore, this new quadruple alliance has for its subject to confirm the "independence" of a sovereign threatened by a too powerful subject. It is a league of governments to assist each other in keeping down troublesome subjects. It is, let the Ministerial writers quibble and cavil at the term as they may, a new "Holy Alliance." In the vocabulary of the Allied Powers, the "independence of the sovereign" means the removal of all check upon him from the hands of subjects. The object of the Allies is to make what JAMES the First would have called "free kings." The subjection of the "prince vassals" of France made the despotism of Louis the Fourteenth, and the despotism of Louis the Fourteenth made the French Revolution. The Allied Sovereigns seek to prevent resolutions, not by preventing despotism, but by strengthening the despot. And a Whig Ministry takes part in this manœuvre.

The article to which we are alluding contains another revelation. "The balance of power may be effected by making Turkey too strong or too weak": and again—"The balance of power cannot, therefore, be affected by Turkey becoming too strong through the possession of Egypt." The *Morning Chronicle* maintains that Egypt belongs to Turkey: does the *Morning Chronicle* maintains that the preservation of balance of power would warrant the Allied Sovereigns in taking Egypt from Turkey if the possession of Egypt rendered Turkey too strong? Does the balance of power, the peace-preserving qualities of which are so loudly trumpeted, justify any number states of Europe in attacking another state and dipecoiling it of its territory, simply because they think it getting too strong for them? By the advocates of the balance of power, the interests and wishes of *people*, are never consulted: thes think only of *kings*, and seek to keep the property (territories and their inhabitats) of those kings as nearly equal as possible.—*Spectator. Nov.* 21.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a carman named George Hopkinson, expired in Middlesex Hospital from the effects of the dreadful injuries he sustained by being run over in Mortimer street, Cavendish-square, by a van loaded with goods, which he was driving—the wheels passed over the unfortunate man's chest. He has left a wife and family.

Saturday morning a young man named Josiah Philips, who was standing outside cleaning the first floor window of the house of Mr. W. Slingsby, of Southampton street, Pentonville, linendraper, let go his hold, and fell backwards into the area. He was carried to University Hospital, and was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh, and a violent concussion of the brain. He is not expected to survive.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Sitting of Friday, November 27.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(Continuation from our last.)

The President took the chair at one o'clock.

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the address.

M. Thiers opened the debate. He said—The Chamber will doubtless appreciate the motives which have induced me again to address it. Yesterday you heard from the honourable M. Passy his explanation of the policy of the Cabinet of the 12th May. I feel it necessary in the first instance to make some observations on his statement. I have never wished to throw the responsibility of my acts upon my predecessors. Such conduct on my part would have been unworthy, and I think every person must have observed the care I took not to attack them in my memorandum. I have attacked a policy, not my predecessors. I shall, therefore, say only a few words in reply to the speech of M. Passay; we are agreed, generally, as to the facts which he has stated, but there are some points on which we differ. I thought I had seen by the anterior documents that the offer to force the Dardanelles had been made; M. Passy thinks the contrary, and, therefore, that M. de Bourqueney must have been in error when he put forth this assertion I do not think so, for I cannot believe that an agent of the Government could have made a mistake on so grave and important a possition—to have supposed it possible for him so to have acted is to suppose that he is without intelligence. What did Lord Palmerston propose? Two things; an intimate union with France, and an immediate solution. He desired that in the event of the Russians approaching Constantinople they should be called on to withdraw, and be apprised of the consequences of their refusal. Now this, for me, is even a graver point than the offer to force the Dardanelles. [M. Thiers here read a letter from the French Charge d'Affaires, in which he states that, in the opinion of Lord Palmerston, the French and the British squadrons ought, in the event of the Russians approaching Constantinople, to appear off that capital as friends, if the Sultan accepted their assistance, and in the event of his not doing so, that they should force the Dardanelles.] The proof, added M. Thiers, that M. de Bourqueney did not make any mistake as to this proposition is, that in a communication from Lord Granville, the text of the instructions given to the Admirals contains the hypothesis of the forcing of the Dardanelles; the case, therefore, had evidently been provided for, and the intention of the English Cabinet was clearly such as it was stated to be by our representative, and as I stated it upon his authority. The Cabinet of the 12th May knew this perfectly, or, at least, believed it.

M. Dufaure here announced his intention of speaking.

M. Thiers continued. Yes, the Cabinet of the 12th May knew perfectly that England was of opinion that the Dardanelles should be forced in the event of the Russians entering the Bosphorus, and of the Sultan's refusing his permission for the friendly entrance of the French and English squadrons. (Interruption.) Permit me to continue. I allowed M. Passy to speak yesterday without offering to him any interruption, and I think that he owes to me a similar line of conduct. The Cabinet of the 12th May knew it; but it preferred to adopt a different course. I do not blame it. It thought that it would be more advisable to request an entrance from the Sultan, or to negotiate so as to prevent the march of the Russians. I repeat, that I do not throw censure upon the Cabinet of the 12th May for taking this view of the subject; but in refraining from censure I must not also suppress facts. The Cabinet of the 12th May substituted for the proposition of England, and the instructions given to its Admirals, a negotiation, the object of which was to obtain from the Sultan the faculty of entering the Dardanelle, and thus negotiation was successful. [Here M. Thiers read several letters of Admiral Ruossin, and several despatches, in support of this assertion, and then added]—But let us lay aside this miserable discussion—suffice it to say that the French Cabinet rejected the propositon of England. In stating the fact, I had only one object in view. I was merely anxious to avoid throwing discredit upon a public document. I shall now abandon what I have alredy called this wretched point of dispute. England proposed to force the Dardanelles, and that was one of the most rash and decisive acts which could be proposed.

M. Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction—Do not thus distort the nature of acts.

M. Thiers—The Cabinet of the 12th of May refused the proposition. I am not expressing an opinion as to its conduct, and shall now abandon the point and return to the anterior negotiations. [M. Thiers now passed the negotiations in review, and endeavoured to show that the Cabinet of the 12th May had completely realised the object of England, viz., that of rendering the protectorship over Turkey general, which he said was much more in the interest of England than of France.] The abolition of the exclusive protectorship of Russia, added M. Thiers, was not the question of most importance to France. (Murmurs.) Those who interrupt me would do well to hear me out. I do not say that we have no interest in Constantinople. (No, no.) But I do say all the Powers had as much, if not more, interest than us in this question, and the proof of it is, that at Constantinople every body was on our side. (Yes, yes; that is true, that is true.) But the most important question for us was Egypt. (Marks of approbation.) We were alone on that ground; it was there that our interest stood alone; therefore when we came to that question the Powers abandoned us, we found ourselves isolated. (Yes, yes.) When we had brought the Powers to concur with us on the question of Constantinople, instead of uniting with us on the question of Egypt, they withdrew themselves from us. These are the facts just as they transpired—these are the facts set forth in their true character. I say, then, that you (the Cabinet of May 12) served England in generalising the protectorship over Turkey; as from that moment she showed herself very exacting with regard to us and towards the Pacha. She proposed to remove by force the two fleets in the port of Alexandria; you refused; I approve of that refusal, and honour you for it You and I, although partisans of alliance with England have resisted her; some pretend that you have opposed her more than me; others that I have done so more than you. That, however, is not the question. We have both opposed her, and we have done right; we had better have gone on to a rupture than have made concessions to her which would have been disastrous to our country. (Approbation.) When the question as to territorial limits came to be discussed, we no longer found any one to support us, and that may be readily accounted for; we alone felt much interets in that question. [M. Thiers here entered into some details tending to prove that it was highly important to France that Syria shoul not be partitioned, and that she should remain entire in the hands of the Pacha.] There was only continued the Honourable Member, one man in this assembly who maintained that France could have no interest in Egypt and Syria; he alone maintained it, and it were necessary to have his immense talent and great reputation for any one to take upon himself to make such an assertion. The Chamber was unanimous on this point. There was unanimity from the press of the Left, whose support the Cabinet of the 1st March did not disavow. I am neither embarrassed with, or ashamed of, the support of the Left. ("Ah, ah," from the Centre.) When I entered on the direction of affairs, I said that the Cabinet addressed itself to all parties, that it rejected none. On foreign and internal policy it held opinions common to all parties, and which no one could reject I repeat it I address myself to all parties, and I said to them—I accept your support, your honourable and free support. The Left supported me; the press which was in its interest supported me; it supported me in writing, and I bore the imputation of its support, and accepted it upon the points on which agreed, namely, sympathy for my country, for our revolution—for I am a revolutionist, an honest revolutionist. (Exclamations.) None but an ill-educated *parvenu* is ashamed of his origin. I am not ashamed of mine. (Approbation.) The Chamber, the press, and the country, have felt that we were greatly interested in preventing the separation of Egypt and Syria. It was a sentiment felt by all, and on which there was no no doubt left by any one. (Yes, yes.) This opinion I maintained. The Cabinet of the 12th of May had three times demanded, in the face of all the world, the hereditary Government of Egypt and Syria for the Pacha. Three times it had been refused: I was, therefore, pledged; nevertheless on entering office I did not adopt any irevocable plan You nowseethe policy that I adopted [M. Thiers here alluded to the instructions which he gave to his Ambassador, M. Guizot, on his accession to office on the 1st of March. Examining the conduct of M. Guizot, he complained that he had not furnished him which ample particulars—that he had not kept him *au courant* of events—that he had not made him sufficiently acquinted with men and things.] M. Guizot, added M. Thiers, observed yesterday, that as an Ambassador he had no opinion to express. I think he was mistaken, and there are several examples in support of my view. Under the Cabinet of the 12th of may, M. de Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador, wrote to his Government:—"The policy which has been adopted is false and dangerous, and will turn everybody against you." M. de Reyneval, the French Ambassador in Spain, also gave his opin on openly upon the effects produced by the policy of the Cabinet. He wrote that Spain would be sooner or later lost to France if the line of conduct which had been followed were to be persisted in. Gentlemen, I think these representatives acted properly. This is the way in which I understand the duty of an Ambassador. He is on the spot, he sees what is passing, he his acquainted with the actors in the scenes which he witnesses, and must be better able to judge of effects than the Minister who issues orders at a distance. He is able, gentlemen, to judge and to form an opinion, and he is bound to state that opinion frankly, and to blame or approve of the conduct of his Government. This was not what was done towards me. It is possible that I may have been mistaken in my views, but, if I was mistaken, it was because I was not sufficiently informed of what was passing. [Here the Hon. Member enumerated the measures whith he adopted, and attempted to show that they arose out of the communications which he had received from M. Guizot, adding that, from those communications, he felt convinced that, before signing a treaty in London to the exclusion of France, the Powers would have made some direct proposition to the French Government.] If continued M. Theirs, M. Guizot had written to me, "Make haste, time presses; if you do not make haste you are lost," I should not have temporized as I did; but I felt persuaded, from what the Ambassador wrote to me, that a proposition would be made, and that it would be left to me to accept or refuse the life-government of Syria for the Pacha of Egypt. M. Guizot wrote to me, during the few days which immediately preceded the treaty of 15th of July, that nothing pressed, that we had time. What was I to do, for I believed him. At this part of his speech M. Theirs read several letters from M. Guizot of the 6th, 8th, and 10th, and 14th of July, in which the Ambassador announces that the Cabinet had still time, and, having read these letters, M. Theirs added:—But M. Guizot, like myself, was deceived. The Powers had resolved on keeping the intention of entering into this treaty a secret from the French Government. Let us, however, lay aside these wretched personal discussions, and return to facts. It was, I before said, the determination of the Powers to conceal the treaty from France. But whey was this treaty concluded? It is important that the country should know. It was founded on two considerations. The insurrection in Syria and the conviction that France would not act against the allies. Yes, gentlemen, those were the motives which led to to the treaty. But for the insurrection in Syria it never would have taken place, because, without that it would have been necessary to summon the Russians to Constantinople, and to this England never would have consented. The treaty was signed, because foreign Powers have a notion of the weakness of France; because it was always thought that France would not act with vigour on this occasion, and would leave the four Powers to arrange affairs according to their own pleasure. This appears even from a letter from M. Guizot, written on the 28d of July, after the signature of the treaty. These were the true motives which actuated the Powers. Yes, gentlemen, the true cause is the weakness of the policy of the last ten years. I will speak the truth. Do you know what your enemies say. "You are weak at home; you cannot go to war; you are torn by factions." You give your enemies reason to say so; you adopt their opinion, and you say, we are not strong enough to go to war. (Cries of "Oh, oh," from the Centre," and of "Yes, yes," from the Left.)

M. Dangeville here exclaimed—"It is the *National* which says so." (Exclamations)

M. Thiers—What I state is my opinion. I have always belived that it was necessary to display great vigour, that we should assume an imposing attitude towards foreign Powers. This is why I proposed the armaments, and the conduct as the allies has fully proved that they were perfectly justifiable. You have seen them day after day proceeding in their course with increased brutality. I wished to check them by placing France in an imposing attitude I wished to arm in order to obtain a modification of the treaty. I resolved on obtaining it, and I should have obtained it; and if I had not, I declare now that I would have gone to war, for the honour and interest of my country commanded it. When I saw that the treaty was being brutally executed, I wrote as follows to M. Guizot:—"We are arming, constantly arming, and when France shall be ready, if an arrangement does not take place, we shall have war. (Great sensation.) I do not hesitate in adopting an extreme course when I see that the honour of my country is about to be compromised," (Approbation.) Yes, gentlemen, I would have demanded the modification of the treaty. I would have demanded it when France was ready for action, and if it had been then refused, although, as a statesmen, I know perfecly well how terrible the word war is for a country, I would have cried "War, war!" and I should have found an echo in France. ("Bravo, bravo!" from the Left, and great agitation in the Chamber.) Let me be kept from power, let me be banished for ever, but let it not be said that, as a French Minister, I would have ever permitted language insulting to the honour of France. Yes, gentleman, whenever Europe, the whole of Europe, should say to us, "You do not choose such or such a thing, we will do it without you, and in spite of you, I would cry "War," Let us be what our fathers were, and let us never desceud from the rank to which they raised us.

The applause from the partisans of M. Thiers at the close of the speech was very loud and vehement. A long agitation succeeded in the Chamber, and the sitting was suspended for a quarter of an hour.

At a quarter past four the sitting was resumed, when the President announced that M. Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction, would next address the Chamber.

M. Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction, spoke as follows:—In addressing the Chamber upon the occasion of so solemn a debate, I avail myself of the idea emitted by M. Thiers, when he said that this debate should not be lowered to a mere question of persons, but should rise to the height of the public interest. Personalities! Who is there here that wishes to indulge in them? For my own part, I attach too much importance to the duty of preserving for each man of ability and courage all the estimation that is due to him. For all that however, I do not intend to avoid combating M. Thiers. I will not indulge in any personalities against him, but I will endeavour to draw him out of an error which may become dangerous to the country; I will put him in presence of himself, and I will remind him of his antecedent actions. The Honourable M. Passy has worthily justified the Cabinet of the 12th of May. His noble and courageous language has raised the Ministry from the unjust accusations that were heaped upon it. It is now made a reproach to us that we are come here to do a thing before which others would have hesitated and given way. We are, however, under the influence of events already accomplished; and M. Thiers said so himself at time when he had not, in a fit of *gaité de cœur*, marred the fortune of France. (Explosion of murmurs from the Left; "Yes, yes," from the Centre; "Order, order.")

M. Thiers rose and edeavoured to reply to the Minister of Public Instruction, but could not obtain a hearing, and sat down.

The cries of "Order, order," were redoubled.

The Minister of Public Instruction was continuing his speech, but was prevented by the noise from the Left of the Chamber. After a few minutes the tumult subsided and M. Villemain proceeded thus:—In abstaining from all personalities—(Exclamations and laughter from the Left)—I repeat it, gentlemen, in excluding persons, and in consulting acts alone, I will endeavour to reply to the heavy reproach thrown out against us—to the reproach which goes back—(Exclamations)—to that heavy reproach which goes back to an epoch anterior to ourselves—(Ah! ah!)—because it does not concern the actual depositories of power, No; there is nobody in France who has wished that the country should lose in consideration; nobody has wished it to be said that France was weak, that the Powers would do what she might protest against, and that they would in all questions act without and in spite of her. M. Thiers has said—"France for ten years has not interfered in great events abroad." The fault of that partly lies with himself. At the moment when the revolution of July was again fermenting, it was the eloquence, which laboured to check this movement, which from having been a regenerating one threatened to inundate all Europe, it was he who, in his sagacity and his explanations, said, that in order to maintain an army of a million of men, the whole revolutionary power must be brought into play. Who in that case could say to what an extent this great revolution might err—who would not think it necessary to guard against the possibility of such errors? These dangers we admit are now no longer possible, and we ask M. Thiers if this is a proper occasion to give way to that national excitement which he formerly attempted to repress. I will stop here. I shall cease to arm myself against M. Thiers with his own words, and proceed to facts. When M. Thiers resumed the negotiation entered into by the Cabinet of the 1st May, was everything terminated in a way which personal influence could not surmount? Is it true that in this case nothing was to be gained by influence? I deny it. [The Minister here went through the different phrases of the Eastern question, and, in concluding this part of his address, demanded if when M. Thiers had advanced so much and realised so little, he had any right to make an accusation against others. Addressing himself to the President of the Cabinet of the 1st of March, M. Villemain reproached him with having come to no decision, with having made no preparations at his *début*, when a great commercial and territorial interest was threatened. He then blamed the Cabinet of the 1st of March for having entertained the idea of an armament of 935,000 men when everything was at an end. He also blamed it for having the intention of waiting until the spring before it should act.] Do you think, gentlemen, that it would have been reasonable in the approaching spring with it innumerable army, Syria being lost to the Pacha, a loss which was inevitable, to have said, "We are resolved on in re-establishing the power of the Pacha?" No, such an idea is inadmissible; there is something in it revolting to sensible minds. A grave fault has been committed that of menacing much and doing nothing—of being unprepared for action, and yet speaking in the language of dictation. There was a better course to have been adopted it was that of not being satisfied with permitting the existence *de jure* of the power of the Pacha, and at the same time allowing it to be destroyed *de facto*. It was felt in the whole of the East that nothing was done as to the present, and that a question pregnant with peril was left exposed to the future. This was said and written to M. Thiers by an agent of France, an honourable man, who has not the quality of Ambassador, but whose councils are wise and prudent, and ought to be listened to. [M. Villemain here read a letter, dated the 12th of October, written by his agent, in which he says that the French squadron ought to show itself on the coast of Egypt, that the mountaineers would receive the French cordially, and that they reproached France for leaving her ships on the coast of Greece. M. Villemain then passed in review the conduct of the Cabinet of the 1st of March, and continued as follows:—The Cabinet of the 1st of March placed itself in the eventuality of a war which it did not wish for, and not having the merit of a prudent policy, it was without even the merit of the imprudence upon which it was rushing. (Interruption.) If there had been a definitive resolution in Cabinet, and more foresight, it would have been prepared before the period when it commenced its armaments. The Cabinet of the 1st of March never had the resolution which it pretends to have had, and, not having had that resolution, it cannot make a ground of accusation against us forenot being willing to complete what it says it was preparing for. At what period of civilisation, I would ask, have we ever heard or read of an armament of 300,000 men as a prelude to negotiations We have heard a great deal of the effect which this armament was to produce We will say what effect we think it would have produced. It would have led to a conviction that France, whilst pretending to be negotiating was in reality preparing for war, and the necessary consequence of such an attitude would have been a general coalition against us. When M. Theirs took up the negotiations on the Eastern question, were things in such a state that he had no hope of overcoming new obstacles? He had shown himself the most zealous partizan of the alliance with England, to which at that time he was willing to make great sacrifices, sacrifices, gentlemen, which I well remember produced when they were alluded to a most painful impression upon this assembly. M. Theirs was willing not merely to sacrifice the influence of France, he was even ready to sacrifice her navy. Is it true, gentlemen, that when he came into office it was out of his power to obtain any Concession in favour of our policy? Is it true that there was an insurmountable obstacle to a pacific progress of the negotiations, and did it necessarily follow that because we could not agree at once to the propositions of England, all arrangement was rendered impossible? If, when a first concession had been made by the English Cabinet, another concession was proposed, was it not a duty to follow this up, and to endeavour to improve upon it? In our opinion, all that was necessary as a safeguard against events, was to place the army upon the full peace footing; but what did the Cabinet of the 1st of March do? Did it not remain inactive, untill it was too late to assume an air of boldness; and when it did dare to assume a menacing attitude, was it not too late to assume it with effect? We have now been told, gentlemen, what the plans of this Cabinet were. They consisted in an effort greater than the greatest efforts of the empire. This effort was an armament of 939,000 men, and what was the object of it? The object of it, gentlemen, we are told, was for the purpose of negotiating in the spring for the cession of Syria to the Pacha of Egypt. (A laugh.) This plan, good or bad in itself, had about it one great defect, it came too late. The Cabinet ought to have inquired, whether in the spring Syria would be in a state of independence to render a negotiation of the kind possible. If there had been a serious intention to insist upon Syria for the Pacha of Egypt, it would have been necessary to have given to the claims of the Pacha the influence of a power defacto; far from from attempting this, however, the Cabinet of the 1st March declared that it abandoned Syria to the chances of war. In my opinion that Cabinet laboured under a great delusion; it hoped to obtain by warlike demonstrations what it had failed to effect by pacific proposi ions. It deceived itself greatly.

M. Thiers—I retired from office because I could not get what I asked for.

M. Villemain—We are not supposed here to have any official knowledge of the motives which induced you to quit office, beyond the fact of your own resignation of the direction of public affairs.

Thiers—I had been for a long time a stranger to the direction.

M. Villemain—Allow me to observe, that when a man remains nominally in power, he takes upon himself the responsibility of the direction which he is supposed to exercise. (Great agition.) I now speak of the late Cabinet, if it really intended to go to war, how it would have commenced it? We wish to know in what quarter M. Thiers would have opened "campaign in order to indemnify himself for that Syria which he had allowed to be lost? (Applause from the Centre.) Are we to be told—is this great nation of thirty-three milions of souls to be told—that they were, for such a cause

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as that which has been laid down as a motive for war, to be subjected to a military dictation? You (the Cabinet of the 1st of March) have left this question in a much worse situation that when it came into your hands. You are not to attempt to extricate yourselves from a difficulty by saying, "After us govern who can.' A laugh.) You have wantonly excited that national enthusiasm which should only be excited for great events. We shall not imitate your conduct —we shall not appeal to national enthusiasm unless we shall be required to do so in a struggle against a Power which is both European and Asiatic. Europe will then turn with anxiety towards France, and seek for our alliance for then again will Europe owe us its liberty. Whatever obstacles we may have to encounter in carrying out what we consider to be for the interest of the country, we shall never seek for any other support than from the patriotic feelings which animate the majority of this assembly. We look to it for a support which will be contested in vain, for we feel that no person has a right, even in the name of patriotism and glory, to attempt to set up a kind of military dictatorship. ("Bravo, bravo." but the agitation was very great on the Left, and several persons exclaimed that the whole Chamber had patriotic sentiments, and that they did not comprehend M. Villeman's appeal to the majority.)

M. Villemain—These interruptions, gentlemen, do not agitate me, for I am sustained by the conviction that I am uttering truths, and by the attachment which I have to my country. (Oh, oh.) A majority is a living and intelligent unity. (Exclamations.)

A Deputy—This is in the style of the metaphysics of the Sorbonne.

The President—If these interruptions continue I shall suspend the sitting.

M. Villemain—Do not imagine that we are either surprised or alarmed at these demonstrations. You cannot suppose that at such a crisis, and with passions so much excited, we entered this arena without expecting many struggles, and much insulting language; we foresaw it all, but we did not shrink from the task which was before us. With respect to the observation which has just excited opposition, I must be permitted to say that there was nothing in it offensive to the dignity of the Chamber, for it is personified and represented by a majority. We do not seek for applause by proclaiming certain opinions which have been professed by our predecessors. We take a different course. M. Thiers in speaking of an anarchical press, declares that he felt honoured by its support; we, on the contrary, would boldly reject all support of such a nature. Instead of appealing to an anarchical press, we appeal for support to the powers of the State; that is to say, to the Chambers as represented by the majority; for this, in fact is the true representation of the country. It is on the majority of this Chamber that depends the destiny of the country. (Great approbation from the Ministerial benches.)

It being now a quarter past six o'clock, the Chamber adjourned till tomorrow.

Sitting of Saturday.—Nov. 28.

The attendance of persons of distinction and of the public was as numerous as at the previous sitting. The Ministerial benches were *au grand complet*.

The report of the last sitting having been read and adopted.

M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, begged leave to address the Chamber in explanation of what had been stated by M. Thiers at the previous sitting. He was anxious to put a stop to any further observations of a personal nature, which ought to be excluded from a debate involving the serious interest of the country. They, no doubt, might be advantageous in displaying the conduct of public men in its true light, but they had the inconvenience of distracting their attention from the real question at issue. In allusion to the one of his letters read at the tribune yesterday by M. Thiers, it was his duty to explain, that in that communication, which related to the propositions of Lord Palmerston, it merely stated the observation made by the Noble Lord to the effect that France would not oppose any resistance to the force of the four Powers to reduce Mehement Ali to obedience and it was insinuated that the (M. Guizot) had not replied to the British Minister in language sufficiently firm, and the Chamber appeared to share in that opinion. (Cries of "No no.") He was gratified to find that such was not the impression of the Chamber at the present moment. M. Guizot then observed that the communication from Lord Palmerston did not warrant the interpretation which had been erroneously given to it, and it was equally unjust to suppose that he had not replied with sufficient firmness and dignity to the observations of the Noble Lord. His expressions were that he had of a long time a confident hope that France would ultimately, and when affairs took a serious turn, unite with the other Powers, and that she would tacitly acquiesce in whatever was done by them; in fine, that the Eastern question would be arranged according to the views of England. The Minister of Foreign Affairs having read several letters in confirmation of the above statement, said in conclusion that the treaty had already been carried into effect; that Syria was now in the possession of the allied forces. The object of the conference of London had been accomplished. That being the case, it would be asked what course was now to be adopted? Was it likely that with their 900,000 men they could they force the Powers to restore Syria to the Pacha? (Sensation.) The question must be placed on its former basis there were only two modes of proceeding, either to advise the Pacha to content himself with Egypt, or endeavour to re-conquer Syria with 900,000 men. In his (M. Guizot's opinion, the former was the only sound policy which the French Government ought now to adopt, and thereby put an end to the present difficult and embarrassing position in which it was placed,

M. Odillon Barrot said he had no intention to prolong the personal discussion, which he sincerly deprecated, Every Member of this Chamber had too painful an anxiety upon the situation of the country to give way to injurious recriminations. He had full confidence in their prudence and discretion, and that they would examine this grave question upon its proper basis, namely, the interests and dignity of France. He was firmly convinced that all parties in France would forget their political difference upon internal policy to unite as a single man aginst the plan adopted upon the Egyptian question. It had been said that there was nothing to be done against accomplished facts (*facts accomplis*) but the return to their former line of policy. He, for one, could not, share that impression; on the contrary, the more question advanced, and coercive measures had been put in force against the Pacha, the more he felt the spirit of nationality rising in his bosom to protest with energy agaius such, and aggression, and to resist with armed force against a step ruinsous to French interests, and insulting to the honour of the nation. Having passed in review the different despatches and documents produced by the former speaker, the Hon. Deputy said that it was evident that England (despairing of the concurrence of France) had exchanged the French for a Russian alliance. After glancing at the history of the treaty of July and the subsequent not negotiation, the Hon. Deputy declared that he was firmly convinced that, as a principle, the policy of non-intervention on the affairs of the East was the best and most calculated to secure peace, not only in that quarter but in Europe. It was no matter how that intervention was exercised, whether singly or by a combination of the great Powers, it would always be injurious to European policy. From the energetic position assumed by France, and the precautionary armaments which had been made, he had firmly believed that the Pacha of Egypt would not have been abandoned to the mercy and promises of the Four Powers; he had imagined that they were preparing for war with Europe, and to insist on satisfaction if the just demands of France were rejected. After the various concessions made by France during the negotiation, the only concession made on the part of four Powers was to leave Mehemet Ali in the possesion of Egypt on condition that he begged pardon and ask for mercy, notwithstanding the generous protection of the French nation. (Left speaking)

(*To be continued.*)

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Spectator, October 17.

"The Governments of France and Great Britain," says Lord Palmerston, in his note of the 31st August, "are perfectly agreed as to the objects at which their policy in regard to the affairs of the Levant ought to aim, as to fundamental principles by which that policy ought to be guided; and the only difference which exists between the two Governments is a differenlcul opinion as to what means are best calculated to attain the common end." The means approve of by Lord Palmerstone are stated to be—"That all those Powers who wish to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire, and to uphold the independence of the Sultan's throne, ought to unite to assist the Sultan in re-establishing his direct authority in Syria." The means contemplated by France are thus stated by M. Thiers—"It is necessary to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire from Constantinople to Alexandria: it is necessary at the same time to save the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt, the latter submitted to the former by a feudal tie. The Taurus in the line of separation indicated between them. But it is thought to take from the Pasha of Egypt the keys of the Taurus? be it so—let them be restored to the Porte; and for that let the district of Adana be taken from Mehemet Ali. They also wish to take from him the key of the Archipelago—let them refuse him Candia: he consents to it. France, who did in fact promise her moral influence of the treaty of the 15th of July, but who gives it all to peace, has advised Mehemet Ali. to make those sacrifices; and he has made them.'

It appears, then that the French and English Ministers are agreed that it is just and expedient for the Five Powers to interfere for the purpose of dictating to the Sultan and Mehemet Ali the terms upon which they are to settle their disputes. France is not a party to the treaty of the 15th of July; but, according to M. Thiers, "France did in fact promise her moral influence to the treaty of July." The only point upon which France differs from England and her allies is, whether the ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, with the cities of Aleppo, Antioch, Beyrout, and Damascus, (a territory extending to about three degrees of latitude and one of longitude,) ought to be given to the Sultan or the Pacha. England says, the Porte stripped of this territory will be too weak to maintain its independence: France, that as the Porte has not been able to govern the territory for at least two centuries, the nominal possession of it would only be source of expense and weakness to the Sultan. Again, England says that the mountaineers of Lebanon have declared in favour of the Sultan, and that their wishes ought to be regarded: France says, that inhabitants of the towns, (the more numerous, wealthy, and civilized portion of the community,) are in favour of Mehmet Ali, and that they outvote the mountaineers: and that, moreover, the insurrection of the mountaineers is partial—confined to one religious sect, stirred up by the intrigues of Lord Ponsonby's secretary. This is the state of the question between France and England.

Is the difference of opinion so insuperable, is the interest at stake so certain and so great as to furnish apology for a war between France and England? The parties could soon come to an understanding if their pretended objects were really those which influence them. But the truth is, that both parties are conscious of secret motives which they do not care to reveal, and therefore each suspects the other of double-dealing. The avowed object is the interest of the Ottoman empire: the concealed object of each Minister is to promote the interest of his own country, as he calls it, but in reality to flatter the vain-glory of himself and his countrymen. The nation which allows others a voice in its domestic arrangements, may be sure it will be used for what they conceive to be their own advantage. I is this moral necessity that always renders such interference prejudicial to the nation interfered with, and the source of jealousies and quarrels between the nations interfering. The danger of war between France and England arises directly and necessarily out of the vicious policy of their Ministers in meddling in the domestic concerns of a foreign nation. The only means of preventing the danger is for France and England to agree to the sound policy of non intervention.

But then, it will be said, "The Russians will interfere." If France and England declare that henceforth the right of every nation to regulate its own internal affairs shall be the rule of international law, neither Russia nor any other country will dare to gainsay them. The benefits resuling from this rule would be—first, the promotion of a national spirit, the only source of nationality and civilization in every country; second, to diminish the frequency of wars by removing a fruitful source of them. It would be worthy of the two nations which boast themselves the most civilized in the world to combine for such a purpose.

Galignani's Messenger, December 5.

By letters received from Chili, dated August 7, and laid before the committee of South American bondholders, it appears that the agent of the bondholders at Chili, accompanied by Colonel Walpole, the British representative, had had an interview with the Minister of Finance, the result of which was, that the latter admitted the principle of settling the arrears of dividends on the basis of a Three per Cent. stock. It must be observed that this is merely the admission of the principle, and that all matters of detail, and as to the time when it may be carried into effect, are still subject to further deliberation.—(Times.)

The Brazilian Minister is about to appear in this market as a borrower, for a loan on account of his government to the extent of about £1,000,000. The terms are not known, but several parties have written for a share in it. When the late Belgian loan was brought out, we expressed our opinion that it was not likely to find eager purchasers, and we are not mistaken. It might be premature to say as much upon the fate of the intended loan for Brazil, as the conditions are not before us; but we hesitate not to repeat, nevertheless, that the time which the Minister of Brazil has chosen is not particularly fortunate, and that the financial position of this country is not such as to permit of our recommending any such investments to the favourable notice of the public. There is another consideration connected with this matter which attracts attention at present and which will be speedily brought under the view of the Minister of Brazil. It is a standing order with the Stock Exchange that no new loan shall be acknowledged or quoted in their transactions until the arrears of any previous loan from the same quarter have been liquidated—(Chronicle.)

The Duchess of Kent has given directions to have a splendid coverlet made for the infant Princess Royal, to be presented, on the day she is christened, to her Majesty. It is to be composed of the richest green satin lined with white silk, and ornamented with flowers and embroidered in a manner perfectly unique.—(Post.)

The necessary preliminaries to the marriage of Viscount Alford, M. P., and Lady Marianne Compton, daughter of the Marquis of Northampton have been arranged. Viscount Alford arrived in town yesterday from Castle Ashby.—(Courier.)

Mrs. Benson (wife of Lieut. Benson, late of the 57th Regiment), who resides at Chatham was a candidate for the honour of nursing the Royal Princess. She proceeded to town on 20th ult., but unfortunately arrived two hours too late, a nurse having been already engaged. Prince Albert on Wednesday wrote to Mrs. Benson a very kind note, and inclosed a hundred pounds, for her trouble and disappointment.—(Globe.)

The following shows the extent of the damage done at the fire in Leicester-square:—In addition to the total destruction of Mr. Wharton's who is insured in the Sun Fire office, stock and building, for £1,600, Mr. Simmons, tobacconis, has lost every thing, and is uninsured Mr. Dixman has also lost a valuable stock of furs and several houses are damaged in the fronts. The premises of Mr. Wharton at the south east corner of Sydney-alley are in so dangerous a condition that it is not even considered safe to employ men to shore them up in the usual manner, and a consultation took place this afternoon between some of the fire-office surveyors and some builders, as to the best means of bringing them down without injuring the adjoicing and opposite houses. The cracked and tottering walls rest solely upon wooden supports, which are nearly burnt through, and it was thought that any attempt to insert others would bring the whole down upon the heads of the workmen. Under these circumstances, it was resolved that these should be removed, and a portion of the walls driven in with a scaffold-pole, by which means the whole of the ruins should, by their own weight, be brought down into Leicester-square. The calamity has caused almost a total suspension of business in Sydney-alley and the corner of Leicester-street. In one of the plans for making a new street into Coventry-street, it was proposed to take down the houses in this alley, and the destruction caused by this fire will, in all probability, expedite the formation of the new opening, which would be a great improvement in this part of the town.—(Globe.)

BACKING OUT OF AN UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.

People floundering in the mud proverbially get deeper into it with every struggle. A writer *in the Morning Chronicle* of Monday last curiously examplifies this fact. After lauding the Scotsman for "demonstrating, on the unanswerable authority of facts and history, that, according to the strictest rule and precedent of the palmy days of Boroughmongering Parliaments and Tory Cabinets, Ministers are not only justified, but bound and called upon, to retain possession of the reins of Government," he adds—"For our own part, we frankly confess we attach little importance to these appeals at present. The affairs of a great nation ought not to be conducted on the narrow pettifogging maxims of special pleading ingenuity. The question is not what would have been done in times past under a different regime and different system, but what ought to be done now." Our readers will be desirous to learn what argument this liberal-minded reasoner substitutes for "the narrow pett-fogging maxims" and "special pleading ingenuity" of *Scotland* It is briefly—First, "One thing is plain, the present Government is the only one which in the present House of Commons has the slightest chance of commanding a majority." 2d, A dissolution, then, must be the infallible* consequence of any change of Ministry." 3d, "So, after all, the charge against Ministers for not resigning, amounts to this, that they do not choose to compromise the public interest by *a premature dissolution of Parliament* for no other earthly reason than because their opponents happen to fancy that a general election would give them a chance for office which it is clear they do not possess without it, 4th" But we waive this point, and go on to consider the consequences of a dissolution: can any reasonable man doubt that the effect of a general election would be, to return another Parliament, in which parties were almost as evenly balanced as in the present?" It does not appear to us that this argumen ist much better than that employed by the *Scotsman*, the Chronicle so unceremoniously repudiates. It amounts to this—that Ministers do right in retaining office because their resignation would lead to "a premature dissolution of parliament," three years having elapsed since the last election; and because the writer in the Chronicle is (an advocate of Triennial Parliaments I cannot see the use of a new election at the end of three years, since according to his assumption, it would not materially alter the state of parties. The *Scotsman* is clearly entitled to retaliate the rash epithets applied to his argument by this fellow-labourer in the Whig vineyard, by applying to his the equally hard word "apostacy" and ignorance of sound constitution principles"

THE REEL OF TULLOCHGORUM.

Dr. Chalmers not long ago surprised the grave decency of his clerical brethren by the allusion to "the reel of Bogie:" a part of the proceedings at a dinner given to the Marquis of Breadalbane in Glasgow, by a number of Non-Intrusionists collected from parts of Scotland, may have suggested to a memory so stored with scraps of Scottish song another reel not less famous. For the information of our Southron readers we may premise that the burden of the "reel Tulochgorum is "Whig and Tory all agree"; and that, as if typical of the new party of "Queen's friend," the exhortation "to "lay disputes aside" and to "dance this night, and sing with me, the reel o' Tullochgorum," is made to proceed from "the lady." How completely the injunction is likely to be obeyed in the present instance, may in some sort be conjectured from the fact, that at the dinner in question the toast of "The Honourable Fox Maule, the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate, and those other Mebmers of the House of Commons who adhere to and are prepared to vindicate the great principle for which the Church of Scotland is now contending," was proposed by no less important a person than Mr. Robert Monteith, the Conservative candidate for Glasgow, the young and fervid Ali of the modern Mohamet, Mr. Urquhart.

A little piece of by play at this same din-

* "Infallible'—*sic, in orig.*

ner is not altogether unworthy of notice. The Marquis of Breadalbane, in proposing the "Church of Scotland," called the Presbyterians of "*Scotland* the only true representatives of that religion,"—Presbyterianism, by the way is a form of Church-Government, not "a religion,"—a piece of criticism which might have been omitted but for the purpose of indicating the theological attainments of the chosen leader of the Scottish Non-Intrusionists. What the Marquis meant when he pronounced this summary excommunication of the English and American Presbyterians and of the Church of Geneva, is, that the Church of Scotland is the only Presbyterian church which adheres to the dogmas of Calvin in their unmitigated severity. It must have been rather edifying, at a later part of the evening, to witness Mr. George William Wood, the acknowledged leader of the Unitarians of Lancashire, who had been thus unceremoniously put under the ban of the Kirks, returning thanks in the character of one of the Parliamentary champions of Non Intrusion. The Voluntaries of Scotland, who are daily taunted by the High Churchmen as allies of "Socinians," will relish the joke.

Amateurs of Scotch dancing are aware, that in reel the measure is varied from time to time. We suppose it was upon this principle that the Reverent Dr. Cooke of Belfast took occasion, at the dinner given to the Marquis of Breadalbane for his championship of the Non-Intrusion cause, to remark "that Non-Intrusion and the Veto were Scottish metaphysical subtilties, which were perfectly unintelligible to the people either of England or Ireland."

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK OF THE IRISH STEAMPACKET CITY OF BRISTOL: 35 LIVES LOST.

Bristol, Nov. 20.—This city has been thrown into universal gloom this morning, in consequence of the melancholy news having arrived of the shipwreck of one of the finest Irish steamers upon this station, the *City of Bristol*, Captain Stacey, on her voyage from Cork to Bristol, with the loss of every soul on board, save one. At present the particulars are necessarily brief, the only intelligence which has yet reached the office of the General Steam Navigation Company being, that she was wrecked in the dreadful storm of Wednesday night last, off the Worm's-head, between Swansea and Carmarthen, on the Welch coast, and that of 36 persons on board, the Captain and 34 others perished, the only man saved being an Irish cattle drover, who was washed on shore upon a hencoop, but who, at the same time the intelligence left, was in so weak a state as to be unable to reply to further questions than those general ones which we have stated.

Bristol, Saturday.—The information which I have been able to gather relative to this melancholy occurrence since the hurried letter I sent to you at mid-day yesterday, I am grieved to say but too strongly confirms that statement. The only correct ons are, that the number of persons on board, as far as has yet been ascertained—the names of the passengers not having yet been received by the Company—was 29; Captain and crew 22, and passangers. 7; two of whom, Thomas Anstice, carpenter, and Wm. Poole, seaman, are saved; the remaining twenty-seven have all perished, as well as about 400 pigs and some cattle. The vessel was on her passage from Waterford to Pristol, and not from Cork, as stated in my former letter. There are numerous conjectures as to the manner in which the disaster occurred, but there is not yet any data upon which to found a correct judgment. It is allowed on all hands that the Captain was an able and most experienced commander; the vessel, too, had very recently undergone a complete refitting, with new boilers, &c., at an expense to the Company of 4,000l. She was a handsomely fitted-up vessel, of 160 horse power, and cost the Company 25,000l.

On Saturday an inquest held at the Kentish Deoers, Lewisham-road, on view of the body of Miss Isabella Renshaw, aged 19, an interesting young lady, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. The deceased was a very accomplished girl, having received her education in France. About four months ago she had the misfortune to lose an amiable mother, her only surviving parent, since which period she had been subject to great depression of spirits. The Jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Insanity."

Singular Verdict.—Saturday evening at six o'clock an inquest was taken by Mr. Higgs, at the Lord Belgrave's Head, Spur-street, Leicester-square, on John Christian, aged 48, a boot and shoemaker, residing at No. 2, Princes-street. The deceased, it appeared, carried on the above business for a person named Pasquil, in France, and he had been in the habit for the last six months of appropriating his employer's money to his own purpose, in order to gratify his appetite for spirituous liquors. He expected his employer to return to this country after Christmas, and on Wednesday morning he came home very drunk, about half past two o'clock, and drank the contents of a bottle which contained tincture of opium. Mr. Wood, surgeon, of Panton-street, was called in, and bled him, but the deceased expired in less than a quarter of an hour. The deceased had on a former occasion attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented by his wife. Verdict, "Died from apoplexy."

Mysterious and Extensive Robbery of Jewellery, &c.—Saturday information of a most extensive robbery, committed on Friday night, at the residence of G. Hay, Esq., 127, Sloane-street, Chelsea, was circulated throughout the various divisions of the metropolitan police. The property stolen, and which was all contained in a jewelcase, consists of two valuable gold watches, together with a number of massive gold chains, rings, bracelets, seals, pins, &c. How the robbery was perpetrated remains at present a mystery.

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